

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
OF THE  
CITY OF EDINBURGH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1907

SIR HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN, M.D., LL.D.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, Etc., for 1907.

Area of City	-	11,416 Acres, divided into Seven Registration Districts and Sixteen Municipal Wards.
Population	- - - - -	345,967.
Density	- - - - -	30·3 Persons per Acre.
Inhabited Houses	- - -	70,988.
Unoccupied Habitable Houses	-	4,509.
Marriages	- - - - -	3,081.
Births	- - - - -	7,504, Birth-rate 21·68.
Deaths	- - - - -	4,978, Death-rate 14·38.
Infantile Mortality	- - -	907 Deaths under one year, or 121 per 1000 Births.
Zymotic Death-rate (7 Principal Zymotics)	- - - - -	·88 per 1000.
Estimated Increase of Population		4,727, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths was 2,526.



# REPORT.

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## POPULATION.

The estimated population of the city for the year 1907 was 345,967 or an increase since the middle of the year 1906 of 4727 persons.

TABLE I.

*Estimated Population at the middle of year 1907.*

Middle of Year.	Old Town.	New Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.	Total.
1907	113,747	150,237	68,188	13,795	345,967

In Table I. the populations of the different districts of the city are shown, while in Table XII. will be found the estimated number of inhabitants in each of the sixteen Municipal Wards.

**Occupied Houses.**—The number of occupied houses at Whitsunday 1907 has been kindly supplied to me by the City Assessor, and these are classified in Table II. On contrasting this table with the corresponding one of last year it will be seen that the increase in the number of occupied houses is 542, as compared with an increase of 390 in 1906 and 384 in 1905.

The number of habitable **Unoccupied** dwelling-houses "to let" at Whitsunday 1907 was 4509, compared with 4179 and 3820 in the years 1906 and 1905 respectively. Of these vacant dwellings last year, 409 were rented under £6, 887 at from £6 to £10, 1857 from £10 to £20, and 1356 at £20 or upwards. By far the largest number of such vacant houses were situated in the Merchiston Gorgie, and St Leonard's Wards, viz., 416, 384, and 380 respectively, the fewest being in Haymarket Ward, viz., 126, and in Portobello 179.

TABLE II.

*Table showing the Number of Occupied Houses, and Houses with Premises attached, within the Burgh of Edinburgh, as at Whitsunday 1907, arranged in Wards, and classified in the following order of Rental.*

No.	Ward.	Under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and under £30.	£30 and under £40.	£40 and under £50.	£50 and up- wards.	Total in each Ward.
1	Calton . .	102	1,234	1,814	1,246	623	166	25	170	5,380
2	Canongate .	560	2,034	1,377	923	245	97	17	16	5,269
3	Newington .	67	363	455	756	704	286	184	1,388	4,203
4	Morningside .	7	63	213	655	1,637	1,204	516	981	5,276
5	Merchiston .	1	178	567	1,418	1,656	520	186	658	5,184
6	Gorgie . .	16	1,072	1,843	882	123	74	33	17	4,060
7	Haymarket .	30	428	359	511	257	187	109	1,241	3,122
8	St Bernard's .	161	607	556	735	488	122	166	626	3,461
9	Broughton .	72	482	993	756	748	333	109	178	3,671
10	St Stephen's .	141	963	859	762	593	335	135	441	4,229
11	St Andrew's .	304	1,004	377	215	112	99	79	645	2,835
12	St Giles . .	668	2,615	810	712	238	86	36	118	5,283
13	Dalry . .	28	1,423	2,590	876	92	16	4	8	5,037
14	George Square .	303	1,470	1,001	1,046	580	336	122	179	5,037
15	St Leonard's .	597	2,741	1,189	606	266	162	58	11	5,630
16	Portobello .	64	567	838	546	376	390	351	179	3,311
	Totals	3,121	17,244	15,841	12,645	8,738	4,413	2,130	6,856	70,988

The distribution of the population according to **sex** in Edinburgh proper and in Portobello in 1907 is shown in the following table.

TABLE III.

*Estimated Sex Distribution of the Population during the year 1907.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Edinburgh . . .	151,134	181,038	332,172
Portobello . . .	6,366	7,429	13,795
Total . . .	157,500	188,467	345,967

The estimated **age** distribution of the population under five years, and over this period of life, in the chief divisions of the city is shown below, while in Table XV. the number of persons estimated to be living at various age-periods is given.

TABLE IV.

*Estimated Age Distribution of Population in 1907.*

District.	Under 5 Years.	5 Years and upwards.	TOTAL.
New Town . . .	15,247	134,990	150,237
Old Town . . .	13,035	100,712	113,747
Southern Districts .	4,614	63,574	68,188
Portobello . . .	1,475	12,320	13,795
Total . . .	34,371	311,596	345,967

The following Table V. gives a general survey of the increase which has taken place in the population since 1861, and at the same time shows the number of births and deaths each year with the corresponding rates per 1000 of the population.

TABLE V.

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Births.	Rate per 1000.
†1861	170,444	3946	23·15	5694	33·40
†1871	196,979	5484	27·86	6874	34·89
†1881	228,346	4308	18·86	7360	32·23
1882	232,602	4292	18·45	7351	31·60
*1883	239,910	4275	17·81	6844	28·52
1884	242,802	4556	18·76	7481	30·81
*1885	245,447	4241	17·27	7372	29·99
1886	248,121	4555	18·31	7451	30·02
1887	250,824	4824	19·23	7641	30·46
1888	253,264	4374	17·27	7500	29·61
1889	256,318	4415	17·22	7414	28·92
*1890	259,110	4999	19·29	7177	27·69
†1891	261,225	5257	20·12	7382	28·25
1892	265,573	4746	17·87	7169	26·99
1893	269,105	4830	17·94	7434	27·62
1894	272,683	4350	15·95	7207	26·42
1895	276,309	5246	18·98	7402	26·61
1896	279,983	4275	15·26	7610	27·18
*1897	297,198	5782	19·45	7990	26·88
1898	301,305	5320	17·65	8097	26·87
1899	305,468	5396	17·66	8218	26·90
*1900	309,688	5396	17·42	8129	26·24
†1901	316,837	5633	17·76	7920	24·99
*1902	322,966	5113	15·83	7909	24·48
1903	327,441	4963	15·15	8112	24·77
1904	331,977	4995	15·04	7777	23·42
1905	336,577	4799	14·25	7741	22·99
1906	341,240	4868	14·26	7649	22·41
1907	345,967	4978	14·38	7504	21·68

\* City boundaries extended. † Census population



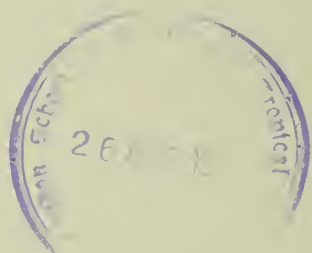
# Chart A.

## BIRTHS.

### Period 1873-1907.

Mean Birth Rate,  
28.4 Per 1000.





## BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1907 was 7504, equal to a birth-rate of 21·68 per thousand of the population.

It is seen, from Table V., that the birth-rate still continues to fall, while Table VI. shows how very unfavourably Edinburgh compares with the other large towns of Scotland and England as regards its birth-rate.

The Chart "A" embraces a period of thirty-five years, and shows in a graphic manner the momentous character of the decline which has taken place in the birth-rate of the City. In 1890 the birth-rate began to fall below the average, viz., 28·4 per 1000, and ever since then a continuous decline has been recorded.

TABLE VI.

*Showing the Birth-Rates in the large Towns of Scotland and England during 1907.*

Glasgow . . . . .	28·4	London . . . . .	25·7
<b>EDINBURGH</b> . . . . .	<b>21·6</b>	Liverpool . . . . .	31·8
Dundee . . . . .	27·4	Manchester . . . . .	28·7
Aberdeen . . . . .	25·8	Birmingham . . . . .	28·3
Paisley . . . . .	26·2	Leeds . . . . .	24·9
Leith . . . . .	27·5	Sheffield . . . . .	30·9
Greenock . . . . .	30·3	Bristol . . . . .	24·3
Perth . . . . .	22·6	Bradford . . . . .	19·9

The greatest number of births took place in the second quarter of the year, viz., 1980, while the first and fourth quarters were identical with 1849, the lowest number 1826 occurring in the third quarter.

Of the total births 3856 were males and 3648 females, or a proportion of 1057 male to 1000 female births.

The **Illegitimate** births were 583 in number, as compared with 607 in 1906 and 584 in 1905. The percentage of illegitimate to the total number of births was 7·7.



TABLE VII.

Quarter.	Births.	Males.	Females.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
1st .	1849	915	934	1686	163	8·81
2nd .	1980	1017	963	1833	147	7·42
3rd .	1826	967	859	1695	131	7·17
4th .	1849	957	892	1707	142	7·67
Total	7504	3856	3648	6921	583	7·76

In Table I. will be found the number of births which took place during 1907 in each street of the city.

## MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in each of the four quarters of the year was:—

1st quarter -	-	-	581
2nd do. -	-	-	809
3rd do. -	-	-	955
4th do. -	-	-	736

or a total of 3081, as compared with 3032 in 1906, and 2918 in 1905.

The marriage rate last year was thus 17·8, as contrasted with a rate of 17·7 in 1906 and 17·3 in 1905.

In other words, during the year 1907, 1 in every 40 persons above 15 years of age was married.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths which occurred in the city during the year 1907 was 5585, which gives a death-rate of 16·1 per 1000 of the population.

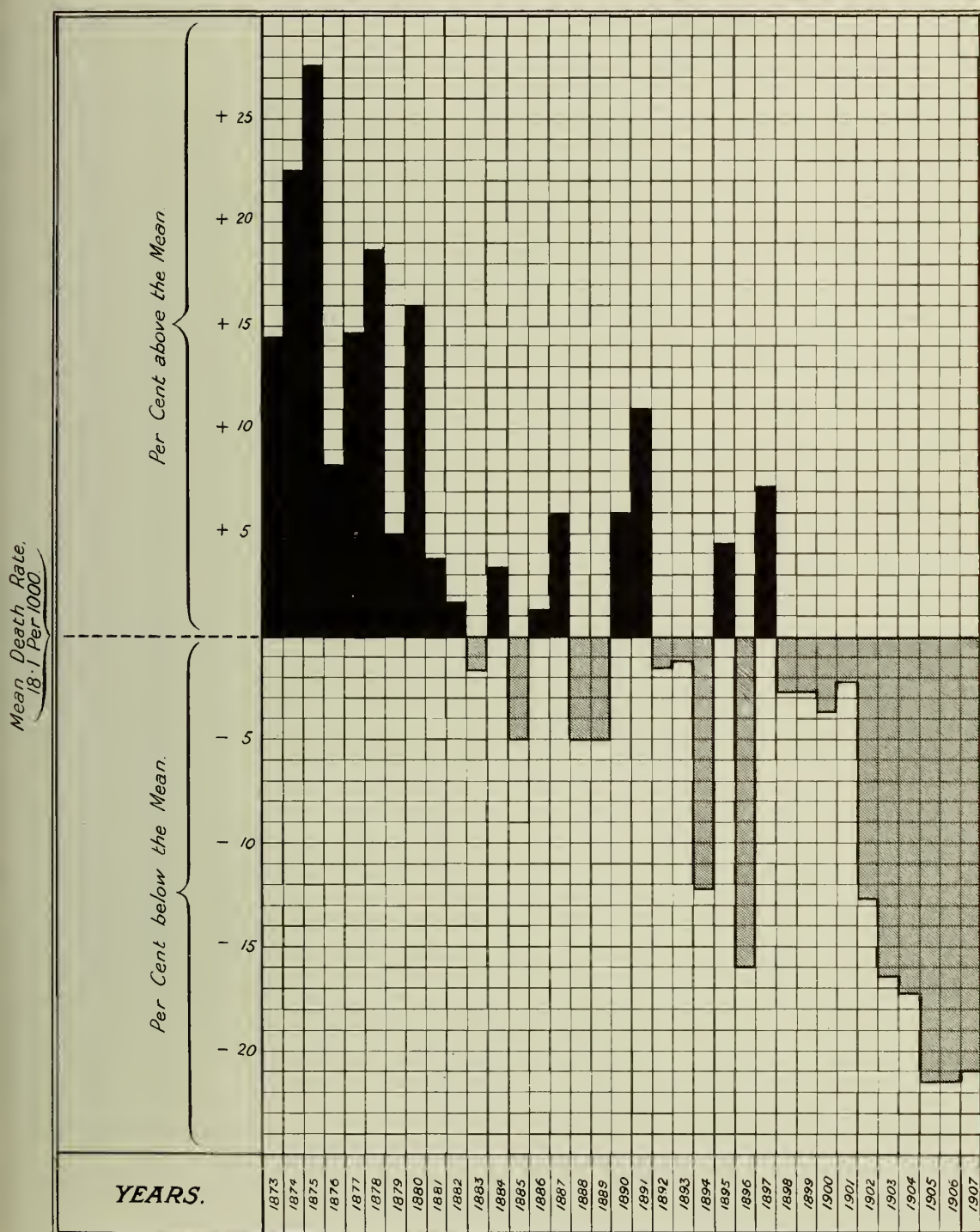
Of the above total 607 were “country deaths,” *i.e.*, related to persons who were merely temporary residents in Edinburgh, or who had come to the city for treatment in one of its many medical institutions. If these latter deaths be deducted from the total, then we find that the actual mortality amongst “citizens” was 4978, which gives a death-rate for the year 1907 of 14·38 per 1000, or practically the same as in 1906. The following death-rates of the last five quinquennia—18·28, 18·35, 17·51, 17·26, and 14·61—show that this low rate is in keeping with the continuous reduction which has taken place during the last twenty-five years.

This is even more clearly indicated by the Chart “B,” in which the death-rates for the last thirty-five years are shown as a percentage above or below the mean annual death-rate for the period—namely, 18·1 per thousand of the population.

# Chart B.

DEATHS - (ALL CAUSES).

Period 1873-1907.

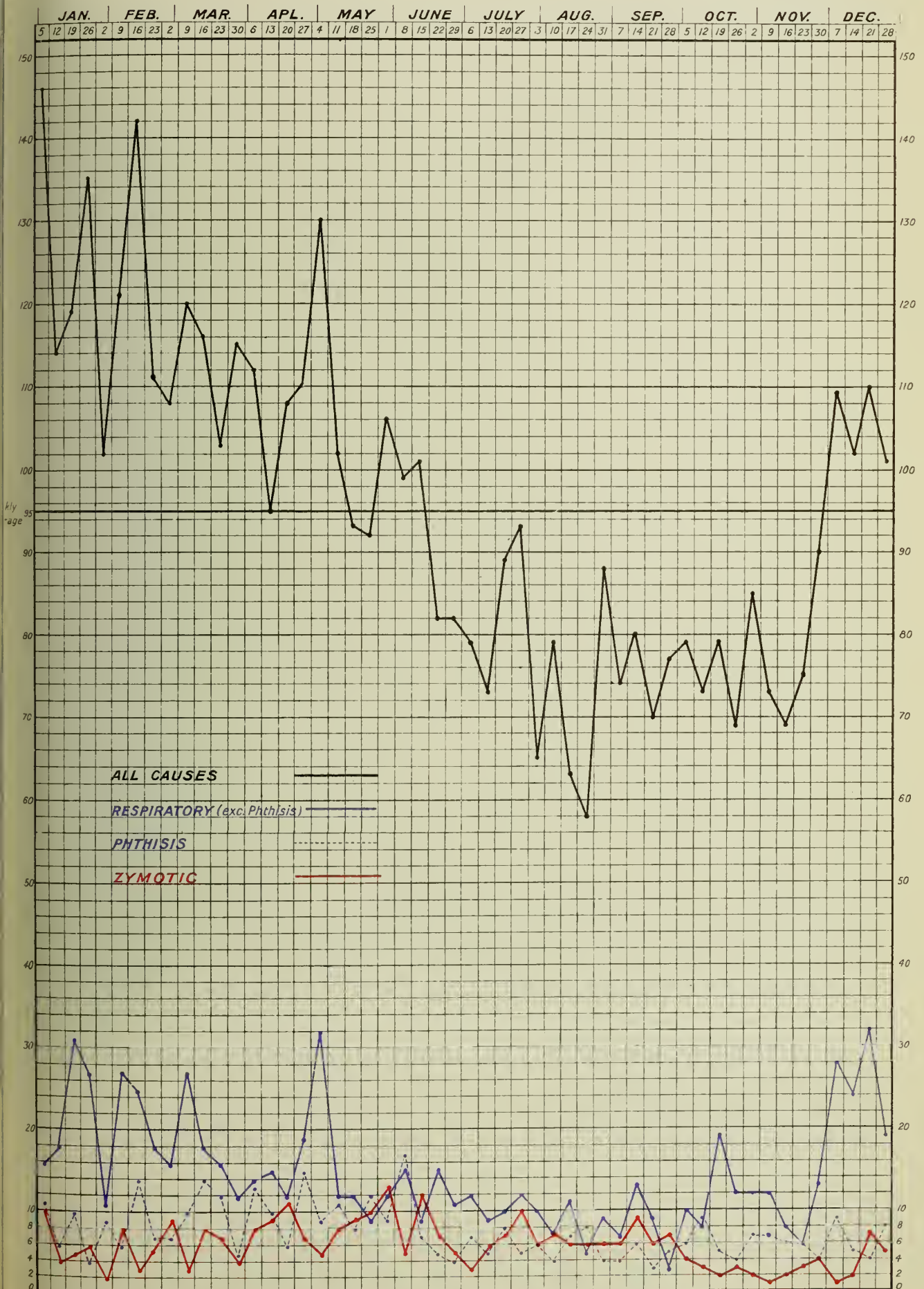


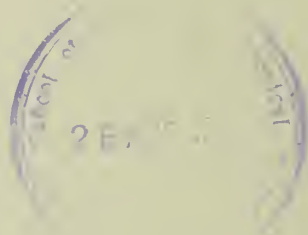




# Chart C.

SHOWING THE WEEKLY NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND  
FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES, PHTHISIS, AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES,  
(EXCLUDING DIARRHŒA), DURING THE YEAR 1907.





It will be noticed that on very few occasions since 1883 has the death-rate exceeded the mean, while especially during the last ten years there has been a progressive and marked decline.

The number of deaths which occurred in various public medical institutions is shown in Table VIII., from which it will be seen that 472 of these related to persons who were not, strictly speaking, residents of Edinburgh, but had come to the City for medical treatment, while 135 other deaths belong to the same category, although they did not occur in any public institution. It should be noted that 18 out of the total deaths in the Maternity Hospital related to adults, the remaining 22 having been infants under the age of 3 weeks.

TABLE VIII.

Institutions.	Wards.	Citizens.	From the Country.	Total.
House of Refuge . . .	II.	32	...	32
Longmore Hospital . . .	III.	34	28	62
Sick Children's Hospital . . .	III.	216	69	285
Royal Asylum . . .	V.	49	34	83
Craigleith Poorhouse . . .	VIII.	119	...	119
Royal Infirmary . . .	XIV.	519	301	820
*Maternity Hospital . . .	XIV.	30	10	40
Chalmers Hospital . . .	XIV.	44	13	57
Deaconess Hospital . . .	XV.	9	8	17
City Hospital for Infectious Diseases .	...	313	9	322
Other Deaths throughout the City .		1365	472	1837
Total . . .		3613	135	3748
Total . . .		4978	607	5585

\* The Deaths include 22 Infants under the age of 3 weeks.

The Chart "C" shows in a graphic manner the weekly rise and fall in the number of deaths during the year. The highest mortality was recorded during the first week of January, viz., 146 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 21·9 per 1000. The lowest weekly death-rate was 8·7 and occurred in the third week of August.

During the first quarter of the year the deaths numbered 1514, and the death-rate per 1000 of the population was 17·5. The lowest mortality occurred in the third quarter, when the number of deaths was 1007, equal to a death-rate of 11·6.

Quarter.	Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000.
1st . . .	1514	17·51
2nd . . .	1311	15·15
3rd . . .	1007	11·64
4th . . .	1146	13·24

The following table shows the death-rates for 1907 in the eight largest towns of Scotland and of England.

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Death-Rates in the large Towns of Scotland and England during 1907.*

Glasgow . . . . .	18·5	London . . . . .	14·6
<b>EDINBURGH</b> . . . . .	<b>14·4</b>	Liverpool . . . . .	19·0
Dundee . . . . .	19·1	Manchester . . . . .	18·0
Aberdeen . . . . .	14·4	Birmingham . . . . .	16·2
Paisley . . . . .	16·1	Leeds . . . . .	15·3
Leith . . . . .	16·7	Sheffield . . . . .	17·1
Greenock . . . . .	17·8	Bristol . . . . .	13·2
Perth . . . . .	17·9	Bradford . . . . .	14·7

The distribution of the deaths, together with the death-rates in the chief divisions of the city, and the corresponding rates for the year 1906 is shown in Table X.

TABLE X.

Districts :—	New Town.	Old Town.	South. Districts.	Portobello.
Number of Deaths . . . . .	1920	2080	764	214
Rate per 1000 . . . . .	12·77	18·29	11·20	15·51
Rate in 1905 . . . . .	12·70	17·44	11·88	15·58

The distribution of the deaths according to the Wards, together with the corresponding death-rates, acreage, and population, is seen in Tables XI. and XII.

The Ward death-rates cannot be used for comparative purposes without certain important reservations, as I have indicated in previous reports. Seven of the Wards show a slight decrease in their death-rates over last year.



TABLE XI.

*Showing the Density of the Population, etc., in various Wards of the City.*

No.	WARD.	Populations at Census of 1901.	Acres.	Density of the Popula- tion per acre.	Death rate per 1000 in 1907.
I.	Calton . . . .	25,026	228	109·7	12·73
II.	Canongate . . .	24,339	965	25·2	16·58
III.	Newington . . .	18,993	891	21·3	10·24
IV.	Morningside . .	19,090	1,358	14·0	12·83
V.	Merchiston . . .	21,024	677	31·0	12·65
VI.	Gorgie . . . .	16,568	676	24·5	13·73
VII.	Haymarket . . .	14,064	959	14·6	10·76
VIII.	St Bernard's . .	16,170	1,524	10·6	14·24
IX.	Broughton . . .	13,955	472	29·5	14·33
X.	St Stephen's . .	19,315	190	100·1	13·72
XI.	St Andrew's . .	13,833	206	67·1	13·39
XII.	St Giles . . . .	28,038	266	105·4	18·45
XIII.	Dalry . . . .	22,894	187	122·4	14·18
XIV.	George Square . .	25,039	248	100·9	16·01
XV.	St Leonard's . .	26,452	104	254·3	16·54
XVI.	Portobello . . .	12,659	2,465	5·1	15·51
	Totals . . . .	317,459	11,416	27·8	14·38

Of the total deaths, 1452 occurred under 5 years of age, or 29·1 per cent. Of these 907 were infants under 1 year. In the second year of life 303 died, in the third year 122, in the fourth year 72, and in the fifth 48. The death-rate of children under 5 years was 42·2 per 1000, while the rate for all those above this age was 11·3 per 1000, representing a mortality of 3526 persons.

As regards sex, 2403 were males and 2575 females, equal to a death-rate amongst the former of 15·2 per 1000 males of the population, and amongst the latter of 13·6 per 1000 females.

Under 5 years, the male deaths were 795, as compared with 657 deaths of female children, while above 5 years the deaths of females numbered 1918, and those of males 1608.

The **Infantile death-rate**, that is, the proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to 1000 births during the year, was 121 in 1907, compared with 112 in 1906 and 124 and 125 in the years 1905 and 1904 respectively.

TABLE XII.

Showing the Population, Number of Deaths, and Death-rates in the various Wards of the City in 1907.

WARDS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	TOTAL.
	Calton.	Canongate.	Newington.	Morningside.	Merchiston.	Gorgie.	Haymarket.	St Bernard's.	Broughton.	St Stephen's.	St Andrew's.	St Giles.	Dalry.	George Square.	St Leonard's.	Portobello.	
Population .	27,273	26,525	20,699	20,804	22,912	18,056	15,327	17,622	15,208	21,050	15,075	30,555	24,950	27,288	28,828	13,795	345,967
No. of Deaths .	350	440	212	267	291	249	164	251	217	289	202	564	354	437	477	214	4978
Rate per 1000 .	12.73	16.58	10.24	12.83	12.65	13.73	10.76	14.24	14.33	13.72	13.39	18.45	14.18	16.01	16.54	15.51	14.38

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Distribution of Deaths from Infectious Diseases (including Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever) in the Wards in 1907.

WARDS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	TOTAL.
	Calton.	Canongate.	Newington.	Morningside.	Merchiston.	Gorgie.	Haymarket.	St Bernard's.	Broughton.	St Stephen's.	St Andrew's.	St Giles.	Dalry.	George Square.	St Leonard's.	Portobello.	
Typhus .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Relapsing or Continued Fever .	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	11
Puerperal Fever .	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	10
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup .	2	3	1	3	...	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	...	3	1	32
Smallpox .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	24
Erysipelas .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	10
Measles .	4	10	3	1	2	5	3	3	...	1	5	9	4	9	11	5	75
Whooping Cough .	11	19	1	3	3	7	1	3	9	6	4	24	10	23	38	2	164
Grand Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326

TABLE XIV.

*Showing the number of Deaths and the corresponding Death-Rates at various Age-Periods during the last five years.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths.					Death-rate per 1000 Persons living at each Age Group.				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Under 1 year . . .	952	976	966	862	907	134·72	136·04	138·49	125·05	134·68
1 and under 2 years	278	304	255	274	303	43·68	47·14	38·59	40·72	44·11
2 „ 3 „	110	107	104	109	122	16·55	15·87	15·08	15·43	16·92
3 „ 4 „	73	69	72	59	72	11·60	10·83	11·00	8·83	10·52
4 „ 5 „	58	42	42	44	48	9·41	6·72	6·54	6·72	7·14
Total under 5 years .	1471	1498	1439	1348	1452	45·21	45·42	43·03	39·76	42·24
5 and under 10 years	133	140	106	113	126	4·41	4·57	3·41	3·59	3·94
10 „ 15 „	88	67	67	67	89	2·90	2·17	2·14	2·12	2·77
15 „ 20 „	116	120	97	99	107	3·44	3·51	2·79	2·81	2·97
20 „ 25 „	151	139	129	125	135	4·18	3·79	3·47	3·32	3·53
25 „ 35 „	306	323	305	311	291	5·37	5·53	5·15	5·18	4·78
35 „ 45 „	408	346	345	369	351	9·89	8·23	8·09	8·54	8·03
45 „ 55 „	477	486	481	481	483	15·56	15·62	15·25	15·04	14·90
55 „ 65 „	623	607	611	650	647	30·18	29·28	29·08	30·51	29·95
65 „ 75 „	631	652	668	682	714	58·86	61·90	62·56	62·99	65·05
Over 75 years . . .	559	617	551	623	583	120·70	146·66	129·16	144·07	132·98
At all ages . . .	4963	4995	4799	4868	4978	15·15	15·04	14·25	14·26	14·38

Table XIV. enables a comparison to be made of the number of deaths and corresponding death-rates at various age-periods during the last five years. It is seen that the year 1907 presents no remarkable features.

TABLE XV.

*Showing the number of Deaths and the Death-rate per 1000 of the Inhabitants of Edinburgh during 1907 from all causes and from certain specified causes.  
Also the Population, the number of Deaths and the Death-rate per 1000 of those living, at all ages and at certain age-periods.*

	Annual Death- rate per 1000	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	Total under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 and under 25 Years	25 and under 35 Years	35 and under 45 Years	45 and under 55 Years	55 and under 65 Years	65 and under 75 Years	75 Years and up- wards	Total above 5 Years
Annual Death-rate per 1000	14.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.24	3.94	2.77	2.97	3.53	4.78	8.03	14.90	29.95	65.05	132.98	11.31
Age Distribution of Population	—	345967	6734	6869	7210	6841	6717	34371	31864	32035	35616	38154	60769	43797	32405	21597	10975	4384	311596
Deaths from all Causes	—	4978	907	303	122	72	48	1452	126	89	107	135	291	351	483	647	714	583	3526
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	.21	75	22	33	9	3	5	72	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	.06	24	7	1	3	2	1	14	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	.09	32	3	11	3	4	2	23	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Whooping Cough	.47	164	73	56	18	11	1	159	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Typhoid Fever	.03	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	9
Simple, &c., Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	.02	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	10
Influenza	.09	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	6	10	7	31
Diarrhoea	.12	42	28	3	3	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	4	2	8
Cancer	.99	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	23	70	100	86	45	344
Scrofula and other forms of Tuber- culosis	.30	105	15	10	12	7	3	47	8	8	7	9	6	5	7	5	3	—	58
Tabes Mesenterica	.02	10	2	3	—	1	1	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Phthisis	1.14	395	2	6	2	—	—	11	12	11	37	50	83	85	52	37	13	4	384
Tubercular Meningitis	.31	108	29	31	13	9	3	85	10	3	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	23
Diseases of the Nervous System	.75	261	66	24	7	4	3	104	6	4	7	5	10	19	20	41	29	16	157
"  Circulatory	2.60	900	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	10	11	15	39	59	105	224	278	154	897
"  Respiratory	2.26	784	151	69	31	9	4	264	11	11	4	11	37	48	82	108	133	75	520
"  Digestive	.71	247	49	7	4	4	3	67	7	5	11	10	13	20	29	31	32	22	180
"  { Urinary and } "  { Generative }	.61	213	3	—	—	1	2	6	2	4	—	5	20	21	43	39	49	24	207
Childbirth	.04	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	6	—	—	—	—	17
Suicide	.10	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	9	7	4	1	—	38
Other Violence	.41	145	35	7	4	4	4	54	10	4	2	2	8	9	20	14	11	11	91
Other Causes	2.94	1020	420	42	11	12	13	498	37	21	16	14	28	36	44	38	65	223	522



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The various causes of death during the year 1907, as well as information in regard to the death-rates from various diseases, also the ages and sex of those who died, are fully set forth in Tables XV. and XX., the former being a condensed statement of the facts contained in the latter table.

The localities or streets in which persons died, with the number of deaths, from certain specified causes, in each street, are given in Table L.

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the "principal Zymotic diseases" last year amounted to 306. The following table shows the number of deaths from these diseases during the last fourteen years, the fluctuations being chiefly due to the periodic prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough, which last year caused 239 deaths.

Year.	Deaths from principal Zymotic Diseases.
1894	378
1895	502
1896	269
1897	690
1898	404
1899	391
1900	291
1901	599
1902	346
1903	373
1904	381
1905	328
1906	258
1907	306

The **Zymotic death-rate** (excluding Diarrhœa) was .88 per 1000 of the population, which is considerably below the average rate for the preceding five years, viz., 1.01.

The Chart "C" shows the number of deaths from Zymotic diseases during each week of the year.

In the second week of November and the first week of December only 1 Zymotic death was recorded, while the highest mortality from this cause was 13 in the week ending 1st June.

**Smallpox.**—No deaths have occurred from this cause for the last three years.

**Typhus.**—The city was practically free from this disease during the year. There was only one alleged case and the patient made a good recovery.

**Measles** accounted for 75 deaths, as compared with 128 in 1906 and 103 in 1905.

The Measles death-rate last year was .21 per 1000 of the population, which is slightly below the average of the previous five years.

Of the 75 deaths 58 were males and 17 females, while 72 were under 5 years of age and of these 55 were under 2 years.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The deaths from this disease amounted to 24 last year as compared with 34 in 1906 and 15 in 1905. 14 of the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 2 were adults aged 18 and 41 respectively.

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup** caused 32 deaths, as compared with 48 in 1906, 61 in 1905, and 63 in 1904.

**Whooping Cough** was again prevalent during 1907, and caused 164 deaths as compared with 36 in 1906, 128 in 1905, and 184 in 1904. Of the total deaths, 159 occurred during the first 5 years of life, and of these 129 were children under two years. There were no deaths at ages over 10 years.

**Enteric Fever.**—The number of deaths last year from Enteric Fever was 11, equal to a death-rate of .03 per 1000 of the population.

Of the 103 cases of this disease which occurred last year, 91 were treated in hospital, and of these 8 died, or 9 per cent., whereas the mortality amongst the remaining cases were 25 per cent.

**Puerperal Fever.**—"Puerperal Fever" and "Puerperal Septicæmia" accounted for 10 deaths, as compared with 9 in 1906.

Of these 10 deaths 5 occurred in patients who were delivered at their own homes. Of the remaining 5, 2 occurred in the City Hospital, 2 in the Royal Maternity Hospital, and 1 in the Royal Infirmary.

**Diarrhœal Diseases.**—3 deaths were attributed to Epidemic Diarrhœa or Zymotic Enteritis, while 39 deaths were certified as due to simple "Diarrhœa." Of these 28 occurred in the first year of life, and 8 were persons over 45 years of age.

**Tubercular Diseases** caused a total of 618 deaths, as compared with 591 in 1906, and 640 in 1905.

Included under this heading are the following :—Phthisis, 395 deaths; Tubercular Meningitis, 108; Tubercular Peritonitis, 25; Tabes Mesenterica, 10; Tubercle of other organs, 42; General Tuberculosis, 37; and Lupus, 1.

The deaths from Phthisis in 1906 were 373, and in 1905, 438.

Of the deaths from Tubercular Meningitis, 85 occurred during the first five years of life, the majority, viz., 60, being in infants under 2 years. Of the total deaths from Tubercular affections no fewer than 150 were in children under 5 years.

In the following Table XVI., the deaths from Pulmonary Phthisis have been classified according to the ages at death, and also to show the social status of the patients in the various wards in the city, so far as this is indicated by the rental of the houses in which the deaths occurred.

The deaths in houses under £10 amounted to 37 per cent. of the total, and those in houses from £10 to £15 to 25 per cent., from £15 to £20, 17 per cent., and 13 per cent. in houses of £20 and upwards. These figures do not necessarily indicate that Phthisis is more prevalent amongst the population living in houses under £10 rental than amongst those in the higher rented dwellings, since there is a very much larger population of the former class than of the latter.

As regards the ages at death, the percentage of deaths at the four age periods taken was:—Under 15 years 8 per cent.; 15 to 25 years, 22 per cent.; 25 to 45 years, 42 per cent.; and above 45 years, 26 per cent.

**Alcoholism** is stated as the direct cause of death in 32 persons, 17 men and 15 women.

**Cancer.**—The total number of deaths due to this cause is 344, comprising 174 certified as "Carcinoma," 14 as "Sarcoma," and 156 as "Malignant Disease" or "Cancer." Of these deaths 224, or 65 per cent., occurred amongst females.

In 1906 Cancer caused 330 deaths, as compared with 344, 331, and 316 in the three previous years.

In Table XVII. (which includes the deaths from Cancer of those persons who died in public institutions, and who were not regular residents in Edinburgh) the site of the Cancer is classified, so far as possible, as well as the sex and ages of those affected.

The alimentary canal, with "stomach and œsophagus," 94 cases, "intestines and rectum," 95; "pylorus," 13; "tongue and mouth," 12—in all 214 cases—form by far the most common seat of Cancer. This is followed by the "liver and gall bladder," 39 cases; the "breast," 32; and the "uterus," 38 cases.

On making a synopsis of this Table for the last nine years, I find that the total number of cases of Cancer was 3542, of which 2071 were females and 1471 males, the percentage of female cases being thus 58.

**Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.**—These caused a total of 900 deaths. "Syncope" or "Heart Disease" which was not particularly specified, accounted for 194 of these, while Valvular Disease or Endocarditis is definitely stated as the cause in 204 instances. Fatty Degeneration of the Heart, 45 deaths, and Dilatation of the Heart, 29, constitute the majority of the other heart conditions producing death.



TABLE XVI.

*Table showing the Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis according to Wards, also the Age-Periods, and the Rental of Houses occupied by the deceased Persons.*

WARDS.	Total.	Sex.		Ages.				Rental of Houses.				In Institutions, Usual Residence.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 years & upwards.	Under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and upwards.	Lodging Houses.	Not Stated.
Calton .	28	15	13	3	2	16	7	9	12	7	...	...	...
Canongate .	30	11	19	4	7	11	8	20	5	3	...	...	2
Newington .	13	6	7	...	4	4	5	2	3	4	4	...	...
Morningside .	17	9	8	...	5	8	4	...	1	4	12	...	...
Merchiston .	21	10	11	...	5	9	7	...	2	6	12	...	1
Gorgie .	31	18	13	3	8	13	7	7	15	8	...	...	1
Haymarket .	10	1	9	1	6	2	1	...	4	4	2	...	...
St Bernard's .	17	9	8	1	1	7	8	2	2	2	3	...	8
Broughton .	20	15	5	1	2	11	6	8	5	3	4	...	...
St Stephen's .	31	20	11	2	6	13	10	13	4	9	5	...	...
St Andrew's .	17	8	9	2	5	4	6	5	6	1	5	...	...
St Giles .	51	22	29	8	9	26	8	38	4	3	1	4	1
Dalry .	29	14	15	...	5	17	7	7	17	5	...	...	...
George Square .	27	18	9	3	10	7	7	9	8	6	3	1	...
St Leonard's .	39	23	16	4	4	19	12	24	10	4	1	...	...
Portobello .	14	4	10	2	9	2	1	4	4	2	3	...	1
Total .	395	203	192	34	88	169	104	148	102	71	55	5	14

Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism or Thrombosis, Apoplexy, and Hemiplegia, together caused 328 deaths, of which 140 were in males and 188 in females. 190 deaths from these causes occurred in persons above 65 years of age.

**Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.**—The deaths from these diseases amounted to 784, of which two diseases, viz., Bronchitis and Pneumonia, accounted for 699.

There were 96 deaths certified as Lobar or Croupous Pneumonia, 150 as the Broncho-Catarrhal or Lobular form, and 216 simply as "Pneumonia."

The following Table shows the mortality from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in each quarter of the year :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Bronchitis	87	53	30	67	237
Pneumonia	148	109	78	127	462
Total	235	162	108	194	699

68 of the deaths from Bronchitis occurred in children under 5 years of age, and of these 43 were under 1 year. 185 of the deaths from Pneumonia were in children under 5 years, 105 being infants under 1 year.

**Developmental Diseases.**—154 infants died as a result of premature birth, viz., 83 males and 71 females. Injury at birth caused 13 deaths, and 41 succumbed as a result of congenital defects or malformations. 8 deaths are attributed to Atelectasis, while 19 infants are stated to have died as a result of teething.

**Diseases of the Nervous System** caused 261 deaths, 133 being males and 128 females. 51 deaths were certified as due to "Convulsions," of which 36 were infants under 1 year.

**Diseases of the Digestive System** accounted for 247 deaths, amongst which were 19 from Gastric Ulcer and 22 from other diseases of the stomach of a non-malignant character. There were 27 deaths from "Enteritis," of which 23 occurred under 2 years of age, a fact which indicates that the majority of these cases would probably have been more accurately described as cases of "Epidemic Enteritis or Diarrhœa." The same remark may be applied to the deaths from "Gastro-Enteritis," of which there were 29, 22 being in infants under 2 years.

Appendicitis was stated to be the cause of death in 24 cases, viz., 12 males and 12 females.

There were 22 deaths ascribed to Intestinal Obstruction—8 males and 14 females.

TABLE XVII.

*Showing the Deaths from Cancer (including Country Deaths), the Organ implicated, and the Sex and Age of those affected.*

Site.	SEX AND AGE PERIODS.																				Totals
	Under 15.		15-20.		20-25.		25-35.		35-45.		45-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65-75.		75 and up-wards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaw, Face, and Ear . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	1	10
Tongue and Mouth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	12
Larynx, Pharynx and Neck . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	17
Thorax and Lungs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	10
Breast . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	6	32
Stomach and Oesophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	3	8	9	11	9	5	4	13	8	2	13	94
Liver and Gall Bladder . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	4	7	2	5	5	3	2	2	39
Intestines and Rectum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	1	8	15	2	3	9	13	10	15	2	7	95
Pancreas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	8
Pylorus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	13
Uterus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	3	...	6	...	2	38
Ovaries and Vagina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	10
Penis and Scrotum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdomen and Pelvis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	3	3	...	21
Kidney . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Prostate and Bladder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Ductless Glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	9
Not specified . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	12
Totals . . . . .	2	...	1	...	1	2	11	11	12	22	29	66	29	35	29	40	44	51	12	35	432

**Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.**—The total number of deaths in this class was 213. The chief diseases included are:—Acute Nephritis, 44 deaths; Chronic Bright's disease, 104; and affections of the Bladder and Prostate, 30 deaths.



TABLE XVIII.—*Mortality with reference to certain Trades.*

[illegible]





**Deaths the result of Accident and Negligence** amounted to 144, as compared with 120, 129, and 122 in 1906, 1905, and 1904 respectively. Suffocation caused 39 deaths, and of these 34 were infants under 1 year, the cause of the suffocation in these latter cases having been most probably "overlying" while in bed with their parents.

**Suicide.**—The deaths from this cause amounted to 38, of which 28 were males and 10 females. The methods employed were—Cut throat, 6 cases; drowning, 6; hanging, 5; poison, 15; and other methods in 6 instances. The poisons taken were—Laudanum, 7 cases; Carbolic Acid, 3; Prussic Acid, 3; Oxalic Acid and Bichloride of Mercury, each 1 case.

**Ill-defined and Non-specified Causes** accounted for 387 deaths, of which those due to "atrophy, debility, or inanition" amounted to 128, while 252 were certified to be the result of "old age," and amongst these 152 persons had exceeded the age of 80 years, 27 being over 90 years of age.

**Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children.**—In the following Table XIX. the deaths of Illegitimate Children under 5 years of age are classified according to age and the cause of death. The total number of such deaths was 174 last year, as compared with 144 and 133 in 1906 and 1905 respectively.

Out of 583 illegitimate children born last year, 132 died, or a proportion of 226 per 1000, as compared with a proportion of 111 deaths of legitimate children per 1000 legitimate births.

TABLE XIX.

*Causes of Death among Illegitimate Children during the year 1907.*

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Day.	1 Day and under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	TOTAL Under 5 Years.
Zymotic Diseases . .	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	2	...	1	18
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .	...	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	...	15
Syphilis . . .	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	8
Malnutrition . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tubercular Disease . .	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	1	...	12
Premature Birth . . .	4	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Meningitis and Convulsions	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	11
Respiratory Diseases . .	...	...	3	3	2	9	7	3	1	...	28
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	1	3	10	15	4	1	...	...	...	...	34
Other Causes . . .	1	3	2	6	1	6	7	...	...	..	26
TOTAL . . .	6	17	22	36	20	31	26	10	4	2	174

The mortality with reference to Trades will be found classified in Table XVIII.









[illegible]





CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.			Under 1 year.			1 & under 2 years.			2 & under 3 years.			3 & under 4 years.			4 & under 5 years.			TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.			5 & under 10 years.			10 & under 15 years.			15 years 20 years 25 years 30 & under 35 years.			35 years 45 years 55 years 60 years 65 years 75 years upwards.			TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.				
	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total					
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS —continued.																																						
Pneumonia . . . . .	216	122	94	15	13	28	6	10	16	3	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	11	7	12	4	17	19	7	6	94	67	161									
Emphysema, Asthma . . . . .	22	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	2	2	12	10	22									
Pleurisy . . . . .	37	14	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	3	1	2	1	3	...	14	21	35									
Fibroid Disease of Lung . . . . .	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	3	7									
Respiratory Diseases, other . . . . .	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	9									
Total for Diseases of Respiratory Organs . . . . .	784	409	375	85	66	151	34	35	69	12	4	16	2	4	7	5	6	1	3	6	5	27	10	31	17	46	36	265	155	520								
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																																						
Tonsillitis, Quinsy . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1								
Mouth, Pharynx, Disease (not specific) . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Gastric Ulcer . . . . .	19	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	14	19								
Gastric Catarrh . . . . .	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	6								
Stomach, other Diseases (not malignant) . . . . .	22	12	10	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	4	2	...	9	7	16									
Enteritis (not Epidemic) . . . . .	27	12	15	12	9	...	...	2	...	1	...	12	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3								
Gastro-enteritis . . . . .	29	15	14	12	8	...	...	2	1	...	1	14	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	19							
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis . . . . .	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3								
Hernia . . . . .	14	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	24						
Intestinal Obstruction . . . . .	22	8	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	2	12	14	14							
Other Diseases of Intestines . . . . .	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	19								
Peritonitis (not Puerperal) . . . . .	19	9	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19						
Cirrhosis of Liver . . . . .	22	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12						
Liver and Gall Bladder, other Diseases . . . . .	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22						
Digestive System, other Diseases . . . . .	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14						
Total for Diseases of Digestive System . . . . .	247	111	136	30	19	49	1	6	7	1	3	1	5	2	4	1	5	6	4	4	9	8	12	16	13	8	9	4	10	13	19	3	19	76	104	180		



TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 60 years.		60 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.			
	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.			
DISEASES OF LYMPHATICS.																																								
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TABLE XX.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XX.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	TOTALS—ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 & under 2 years.		2 & under 3 years.		3 & under 4 years.		4 & under 5 years.		TOTALS—UNDER FIVE YEARS.		5 & under 10 years.		10 & under 15 years.		15 & under 20 years.		20 & under 25 years.		25 & under 35 years.		35 & under 45 years.		45 & under 55 years.		55 & under 60 years.		60 & under 65 years.		65 & under 75 years.		75 years & upwards.		TOTALS—ABOVE FIVE YEARS.				
	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.		
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.																																									
Atrophy, Debility, Inanition	128	66	62	62	55	3	2	1						65	58	123																									
Old Age	252	79	173																																						
Dropsy	1		1																																						
Mortification																																									
Tumour	2		2																																						
Abscess	3	2	1																																						
Hæmorrhage	1		1																																						
Sudden (cause unascertained)																																									
Other Ill-Defined Causes																																									
Total for Ill-Defined and Not Specified Causes	387	147	240	62	55	3	2	1						65	58	123																									
GRAND TOTALS	4978	2403	2575	507	400	155	148	73	49	34	38	26	22	795	657	1452	62	64	37	52	50	57	59	76	151	140	185	166	235	248	164	140	166	177	327	387	172	411	1608	1918	3526



## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of infectious diseases received during 1907 were 2168 in number, compared with a total of 2147 in 1906, and 2021 in 1905. The cases of Scarlet Fever were 123 more than in 1906, but there was a decrease in Typhoid Fever of 41 cases, and in Erysipelas of 37 cases.

In March two additions were made to the list of notifiable diseases, namely, Pulmonary Phthisis and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. 651 notifications of Phthisis and 171 of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were received, but these are not included in the following tables relating to Infectious Diseases.

Table XXIII. shows the number of cases of each disease notified in each month of the year, and in Table XXII. will be found the notifications and deaths which have occurred from the various diseases in Edinburgh during the last twenty-eight years.

In Table XXIV. the distribution of the cases of infectious disease throughout the City is shown, and in Table XXI. the incidence of these diseases per 10,000 of the population in each district is indicated.

In Table L. a new feature is introduced. In addition to giving the deaths from certain specified causes, I have now added the number of births, and also the number of notifications of Typhoid, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Phthisis, which occurred in each street of the City.

TABLE XXI.

*Showing the Case-rate per 10,000 of the Population in the Chief Districts of the City from the whole of the Notifiable Diseases, and from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever.*

	New Town.	Old Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.
All Notifiable Diseases	65·1	69·3	52·3	31·1
Typhoid Fever - -	2·3	3·8	2·4	5·0
Diphtheria - - -	20·1	18·8	16·7	3·6
Scarlet Fever - -	34·6	34·7	26·3	10·1



Showing the number of Notifications and Deaths, together with Death Rate per cent. of Cases of each Disease, during twenty-eight years, 1880-1907.

Year.	Typhus Fever.			Typhoid Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Diphtheria, Mem- branous Croup.			Smallpox.			Scarlet Fever.			Erysipelas.		
	Cases	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to Cases.
1880	18	7	39.0	336	49	14.5	...	...	...	172	35	20.3	5	...	...	1,897	338	17.8	...	...	...
1881	23	14	60.8	413	47	11.3	...	...	...	171	37	21.6	4	...	...	1,904	257	13.4	...	...	...
1882	45	10	22.2	639	70	10.9	...	...	...	217	33	15.2	1	1	100.0	2,161	88	4.0	...	...	...
1883	50	16	32.0	346	42	12.1	...	...	...	214	34	15.8	...	...	...	1,817	85	4.6	...	...	...
1884	42	16	38.0	591	70	11.8	...	...	...	183	44	24.0	1	...	...	1,423	72	5.1	...	...	...
1885	58	10	17.2	589	62	10.5	...	...	...	149	43	28.8	12	...	...	1,087	28	2.5	...	...	...
1886	12	4	33.3	224	31	13.8	...	...	...	212	51	24.0	26	3	11.5	1,306	42	3.2	...	...	...
1887	38	11	28.9	332	38	11.4	...	...	...	256	57	22.2	...	...	...	2,587	145	5.5	...	...	...
1888	23	5	21.7	245	27	11.0	...	...	...	245	65	26.5	1	...	...	618	20	3.2	...	...	...
1889	46	9	19.5	320	32	10.0	...	...	...	354	98	27.1	...	...	...	1,255	29	2.3	...	...	...
1890	7	1	14.3	500	44	8.8	...	...	...	361	85	23.5	...	...	...	1,197	46	4.0	...	...	...
1891	1	...	...	445	42	9.4	...	...	...	207	48	23.1	...	...	...	979	49	5.0	...	...	...
1892	18	3	16.6	238	28	11.7	...	...	...	203	42	20.6	8	...	...	1,856	69	3.7	...	...	...
1893	6	1	16.6	274	36	13.1	...	...	...	251	62	24.7	51	1	1.9	1,629	49	3.0	...	...	...
1894	3	1	33.3	310	38	12.2	...	...	...	362	86	23.7	537	56	10.4	1,821	65	3.5	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	417	54	12.9	...	...	...	314	65	20.7	109	16	14.6	2,832	65	2.2	...	...	...
1896	10	3	30.0	328	36	10.9	...	...	...	251	52	20.7	...	...	...	2,185	48	2.1	...	...	...
1897	3	1	33.3	254	24	9.4	...	...	...	214	44	20.5	...	...	...	2,597	93	3.5	...	...	...
1898	79	9	11.2	241	27	11.2	...	...	...	269	38	14.1	7	...	...	2,387	72	3.0	...	...	...
1899	12	3	25.0	289	39	13.4	...	...	...	279	28	10.0	...	...	...	1,185	50	4.2	...	...	...
1900	35	3	8.5	249	25	10.0	...	...	...	483	52	10.0	...	...	...	991	27	2.7	...	...	...
1901	14	2	14.3	215	30	13.9	...	...	...	542	58	10.7	6	...	...	892	26	2.9	...	...	...
1902	10	1	10.0	192	27	14.0	26	18	69.2	408	32	7.8	7	...	...	812	30	3.6	513	25	4.8
1903	1	...	...	237	22	9.2	7	3	42.8	575	59	10.2	5	1	20.0	1,413	53	3.7	434	15	3.4
1904	6	...	...	196	22	11.2	14	11	78.5	752	63	8.3	168	15	8.9	1,070	31	2.8	353	15	4.2
1905	1	1	100.0	210	20	9.5	11	9	81.8	674	61	9.0	2	...	...	832	15	1.8	291	25	8.6
1906	...	...	...	144	11	7.6	11	9	81.8	667	48	7.1	...	...	...	987	24	3.4	337	25	7.4
1907	1	...	...	103	11	10.6	19	10	52.6	635	32	5.0	...	...	...	1,110	24	2.1	300	10	3.3
Totals	562	131	23.3	8,877	1,004	11.3	88	60	68.9	9,620	1,452	15.1	955	94	9.8	42,832	1,950	4.5	2,228	115	5.1

N.B.—Previous to the year 1902 notification of Infectious Diseases was carried out under the "Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act, 1879," which did not include the notification of Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas.

TABLE XXIII.

*Showing the Notifications, under the "Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889," received during each month of the year.*

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever . .	10	5	6	13	2	9	9	10	9	16	4	10	103
Puerperal Fever . .	7	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	19
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . . .	69	60	57	39	47	76	73	34	40	45	64	31	635
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . . .	88	61	74	75	88	83	58	69	93	129	157	135	1110
Erysipelas . . . . .	41	28	27	33	20	25	19	19	16	24	19	29	300
Total . . . . .	215	156	165	162	158	195	160	133	159	214	245	206	2168

TABLE XXIV.

*Distribution of Infectious Diseases throughout the City.*

Disease.	New Town.	Old Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.	Total.
Typhus . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever . .	35	44	17	7	103
Puerperal Fever . .	12	6	1	...	19
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . . .	302	214	114	5	635
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . . .	520	396	180	14	1110
Erysipelas . . . . .	110	128	45	17	300
Total . . . . .	979	789	357	43	2168

**Typhus Fever.**—One case of this disease occurred in August last year. It was that of a married woman who lived in a clean house in the Canongate. Her illness was diagnosed by the medical attendant as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and she was removed to Hospital. Some time after admission her condition was recognised to be due to Typhus Fever. She made a good recovery. The source of infection could not be discovered, and no subsequent cases occurred in the city.

**Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**—206 cases of this disease are reported to have occurred during 1907. The majority of the patients were removed for treatment to the City Hospital, and in regard to these cases, particulars will be found in the excellent report furnished to me by Dr Claude Ker (p. 54).

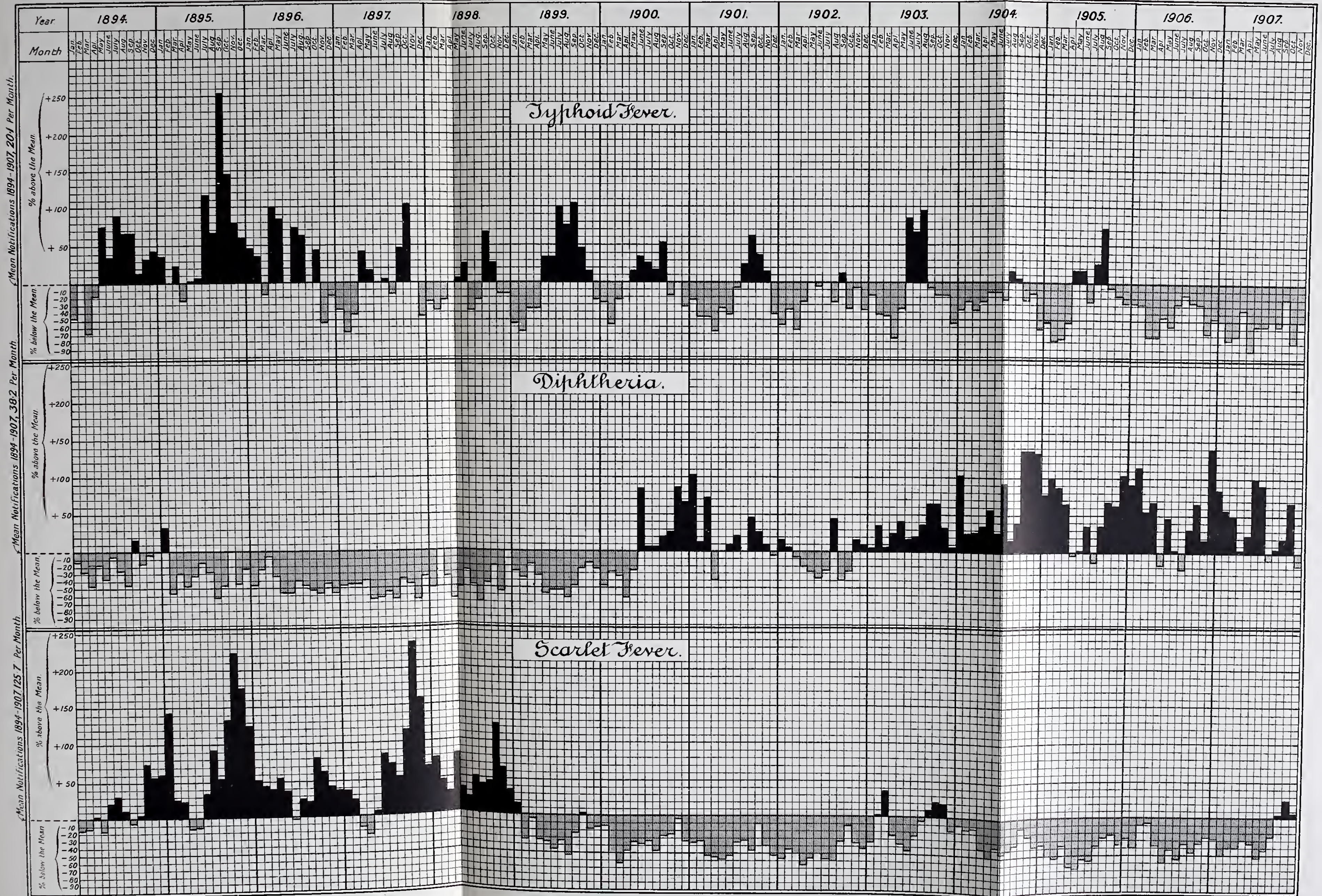
Of the remaining cases many died before the notifications were received, and before removal to Hospital could be effected, while in a considerable number the diagnosis of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis must be regarded as doubtful.

On March 9th Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was added to the list of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and the number of notifications received in pursuance of this order during the year was 171.

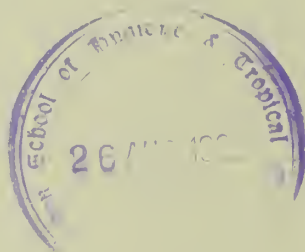


Chart D.

SHOWING THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TYPHOID FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND SCARLET FEVER, DURING THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS, AS A PERCENTAGE ABOVE OR BELOW THE MEAN MONTHLY NUMBER.







**Typhoid Fever**—The total number of cases reported was 103, as compared with 144 in 1906 and 210 in 1905.

The Chart "D" summarises in a striking manner the behaviour of Typhoid Fever during the last fourteen years. It shows the gradual and progressive decline which has taken place in the prevalence of this disease.

**Diphtheria**.—635 cases of this disease were reported in 1907, or 32 cases less than in 1906. It will be noticed in Chart "D" that the period of greatest prevalence was in the months of June and July.

In this Chart the monthly notifications are shown as a percentage above or below the mean monthly number of notifications during the last fourteen years, viz., 38·2 cases.

It is satisfactory to find that the disease shows no tendency to increase in prevalence, and that it was of a comparatively mild type last year.

**Scarlet Fever**.—The cases notified were 1110 in number last year, as compared with 987 and 832 in the two previous years.

There was no epidemic outbreak last year, but during the months of October, November, and December, there was a considerable increase in the number of cases which were equally distributed throughout the city, and could not be traced to any special cause.

Chart "D" illustrates the behaviour of the disease in Edinburgh during the last fourteen years.

The mean monthly number of cases was 125, and it will be noticed that since 1899 Scarlet Fever has only risen above the mean on two occasions, viz., in 1903 and last year.

The case-mortality in 1907 was 2·1, whereas the average number of deaths per 100 cases notified during the last twenty-eight years is 4·5.

**Smallpox**.—No cases of smallpox occurred in Edinburgh in 1907, this being the second year since 1899 that the City has been entirely free from this disease.



DISTRIBUTION OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The distribution of the deaths from Zymotic diseases throughout the chief divisions of the City during 1907 is shown in Table XXV., while in Table XIII. they are tabulated according to the Municipal Wards in which they occurred.

The Zymotic death-rate, excluding Diarrhœa, per 1000 of the population for the whole City was .8, while in the New Town it was .9, in the Old Town 1.0, in the Southern Districts .4, and in Portobello .6.

It will be noticed that one-half of the total Zymotic deaths were due to Whooping Cough, and that when combined with the deaths from Measles these two diseases account for 78 per cent. of the total number.

TABLE XXV.

*Showing the Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the various Districts of the City during the year 1907.*

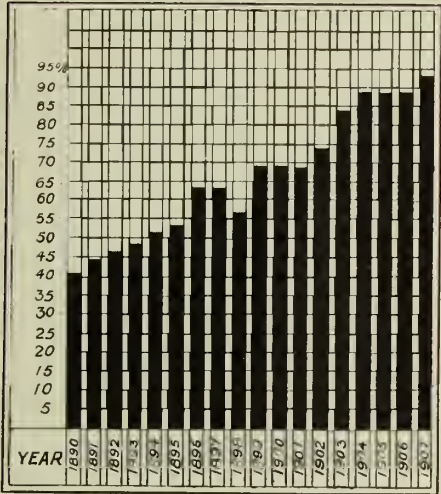
Disease.	New Town.	Old Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.	Total.
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever . .	6	3	2	...	11
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . . .	18	8	5	1	32
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . . .	13	5	5	1	24
Measles . . . . .	21	41	8	5	75
Whooping Cough . . .	48	103	11	2	164
Total . . . . .	106	160	31	9	306

CASE MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

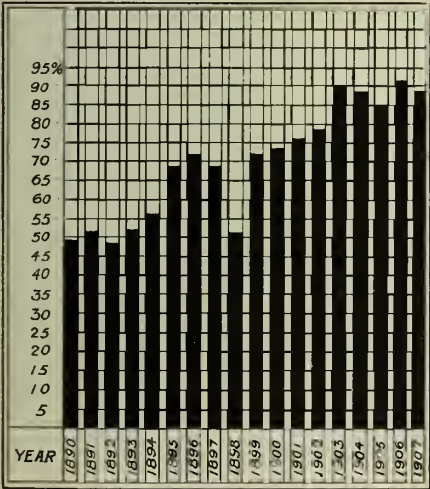
The following Table XXVI., which shows the number of notifications and the deaths from Zymotic diseases during the last five years, and also the mortality per cent. of cases, enables us to compare the fatality of these diseases during this period, while we are enabled to draw a comparison between the Case-mortality amongst those treated in their homes and of those removed to Hospital. Case-mortality is, in Edinburgh at least, greatly influenced by the proportion of cases which receive treatment in Hospital, and accordingly it is very satisfactory to find from Table XXVII. that over 83 per cent. of all the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Hospital.

Chart E. SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY HOSPITAL  
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE  
PERIOD 1890-1907.

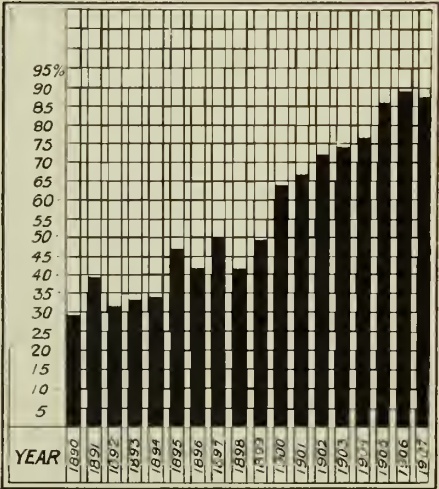
Scarlet Fever.



Typhoid Fever.



Diphtheria.





The Chart "E" which I have prepared indicates clearly the rapid and continuous growth in the popularity of Hospital treatment for Infectious Diseases during the last eighteen years. This is especially remarkable in connection with Diphtheria, the percentage of admissions in 1907 being double those which obtained nine years ago.

In this connection I would direct attention to the striking benefits which are obtained by Hospital treatment, more especially in cases of Diphtheria. Out of a total of 635 cases notified as Diphtheria 546 were removed to Hospital and the remaining 89 were treated at home. The mortality of the Hospital cases was only 4 per cent., whereas it was no less than 12 per cent. amongst the patients treated in their homes.

This remarkable difference may no doubt to some extent be explained by the contention that some of the cases treated at home were suffering from the most severe type of the disease, in which, under any circumstances, the chances of recovery were slight; but on the other hand, the small fatality of Hospital treated cases is a fact which I trust will impress itself on the public as well as on the members of the medical profession in the city.





TABLE XXVII.

*Table showing the number of Cases of the undermentioned diseases admitted to Hospital since the year 1890 and the percentage of admissions to total notifications in each year.*

Years.	Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Diphtheria, Membranous Group.		Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.
1890	9	100.00	241	48.02			122	29.59	...	...	480	40.10		
1891	1	100.00	227	51.01			82	39.61	...	...	433	44.12		
1892	16	88.88	115	48.31			66	32.51	8	100.00	862	46.44		
1893	5	83.33	144	52.55			85	33.86	51	100.00	780	47.88		
1894	3	100.00	176	56.77			122	33.70	533	99.25	958	52.60		
1895	...	...	288	69.06			146	46.49	109	100.00	1519	53.63		
1896	10	100.00	233	71.03	Not Notified until 1902.		108	43.02	...	...	1381	63.20	Not Notified until 1902.	
1897	3	100.00	175	68.89			109	50.93	...	...	1658	63.84		
1898	78	98.73	143	51.03			111	41.26	7	100.00	1350	56.55		
1899	11	91.66	207	71.62			136	48.74	...	...	816	68.86		
1900	35	100.00	181	72.69			309	63.97	5	100.00	676	68.21		
1901	14	100.00	166	76.85			364	67.15	6	100.00	601	67.37		
1902	10	100.00	153	79.68	5	19.23	297	72.79	7	100.00	605	74.50	207	40.35
1903	..	...	214	90.29	...	...	429	74.60	5	100.00	1187	83.88	154	35.48
1904	6	100.00	174	88.77	1	7.14	579	76.99	170	100.00	942	88.03	136	38.52
1905	1	100.00	179	85.23	4	36.36	581	86.20	2	100.00	740	88.82	126	43.29
1906	...	...	132	91.66	7	63.63	589	88.30	...	...	880	89.15	146	43.32
1907	1	100.00	91	88.34	12	63.15	546	85.98	...	...	1026	92.43	152	50.66

## DISINFECTION OF SCHOOLS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CLOTHING, Etc.

During the year 2239 notices were sent to teachers in terms of Section 57 of the Public Health Act.

20 public schools, comprising a total of 976 school-rooms, were disinfected by means of formalin spray and sulphur fumigation, while 3590 dwelling-houses, representing 4281 apartments, were similarly treated.

The following Table shows the number of infected articles treated in the steam disinfecter :—

Mattresses and Palliasses	-	-	-	-	2498
Carpets, Rugs, etc.	-	-	-	-	196
Blankets, Sheets, etc.	-	-	-	-	8687
Pillows, Bedding, etc.	-	-	-	-	5576
Table Linen, etc.	-	-	-	-	1902
Sundry Articles and Wearing Apparel	}	-	-	-	15265
Total					<u>34124</u>

During the year 476 dwelling-houses, representing 645 apartments, were disinfected by means of formalin spray, while the following Table shows the number of infected articles treated in the steam disinfecter after Tuberculous diseases :—

Mattresses and palliasses	.	.	.	.	535
Blankets, sheets, quilts, etc.	.	.	.	.	1553
Beds, pillows, bolsters, etc.	.	.	.	.	1366
Curtains, table covers, etc.	.	.	.	.	226
Table napery, toilet covers, towels, etc.	.	.	.	.	189
Carpets, rugs, etc.	.	.	.	.	64
Sundry articles	.	.	.	.	848
Wearing apparel	.	.	.	.	1263
Total					<u>6044</u>

During the year 707 tests were made of House Drains at my request by the Burgh Engineer's Staff, and the results are shown in the following Table :—

Disease.	Tests Made.	No Defects.	Defective.
Typhoid . . . .	89	45	44
Diphtheria . . . .	615	379	236
Septic Throats . .	3	1	2
Totals . . . .	707	425	282

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF  
TUBERCLE, TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Table XXVIII. gives the results of the work carried out on behalf of the Corporation by the Usher Institute of Public Health during the year 1907, and the number of examinations thus performed shows an increase over last year.

TABLE XXVIII.

MONTHS.	FOR TUBERCLE.			FOR TYPHOID FEVER.			FOR DIPHTHERIA.		
	Total Specimens Examined.	Negative.	Positive	Total Specimens Examined.	Negative.	Positive.	Total Specimens Examined.	Negative.	Positive.
January .	62	48	14	16	14	2	117	83	34
February .	39	31	8	13	10	3	101	73	28
March .	102	33	69	27	24	3	81	61	20
April .	69	52	17	16	14	2	54	40	14
May .	74	45	29	13	12	1	91	64	27
June .	67	51	16	15	10	5	69	48	21
July .	50	35	15	15	12	3	105	73	32
August .	35	24	11	14	7	7	62	50	12
September .	37	27	10	27	23	4	43	34	9
October .	67	46	21	12	10	2	57	39	18
November .	67	50	17	17	17	...	110	83	27
December .	61	40	21	12	10	2	73	64	9
TOTALS .	730	482	248	197	163	34	963	712	251



## CITY MORTUARY.

During the year 148 bodies were removed to the Mortuary at a cost to the Local Authority of £16, 18s.

The following table shows the number of bodies which have been admitted to the Mortuary during the last five years, together with the expenditure incurred in connection with their removal :—

Year.	Number.			Cost of Removal.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1903	90	55	145	£24 17 0
1904	76	56	132	20 15 6
1905	97	50	147	21 5 0
1906	96	46	142	21 3 6
1907	100	48	148	16 18 0

## INTERMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Applications were made during the year for assistance to bury 123 persons whose relatives were unable to do so; four of these applications were subsequently withdrawn. After full inquiry assistance was granted in 117 cases, while two were refused owing to the deceased persons having been insured for small sums.

The following table shows the number of interments and the cost during the last five years :—

Year.	Number.	Total Cost of Interment.	Money Recovered from Relatives.	Net Expenditure.
1903	90	£88 6 0	£7 4 6	£81 1 6
1904	72	77 7 6	10 5 6	67 2 0
1905	88	73 10 0	3 18 0	69 12 0
1906	94	86 3 0	6 9 6	79 13 6
1907	117	108 16 6	10 7 0	98 9 6

## CITY HOSPITAL.

During the year ended 31st December 1907, 3882 patients were treated in the Hospital, as compared with 3329 the previous year.

The daily average number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 340; while the daily average for each quarter was 330, 362, 312, and 356 respectively. The greatest number of patients under treatment in the Hospital at one time was 426 on 5th July, and the smallest number 252 on 1st September.

The total deaths in the Hospital numbered 322, equal to a death-rate of 8.2 per cent. of the cases treated.

TABLE XXIX.

*Return of Patients during the year ending 31st December 1907.*

Disease.	Remaining 31st December 1906.			Year 1907.			Remained 31st December 1907.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Typhus - - - -	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing, and Continued Fever -	9	8	17	91	93	8	4	3	7
Puerperal Fever - -	...	...	...	12	8	2	2	...	2
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup - - - -	19	52	71	546	569	21	4	23	27
Smallpox - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever - - -	27	102	129	1026	938	23	36	158	194
Erysipelas - - - -	15	3	18	152	159	5	5	1	6
Measles - - - - -	2	37	39	870	851	31	4	23	27
Whooping Cough - -	...	8	8	410	363	40	...	15	15
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	122	35	86	1	...	1
Observation - - - -	2	5	7	173	128	32	10	10	20
Chicken Pox - - - -	...	...	...	27	24	...	...	3	3
Phthisis - - - - -	32	1	33	130	51	74	35	3	38
Total - - - - -	106	216	322	3560	3220	322	101	239	340

I append the interesting and instructive report of the Resident Medical Officer, Dr Claude B. Ker, upon the treatment of the patients in the Hospital, and upon the work carried out in the Laboratory by his senior assistant, Dr T. Lauder Thomson, and beg to express my appreciation of their services to the Institution.

REPORT BY DR CLAUDE B. KER ON THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS  
IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND RELATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE  
YEAR 1907.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the City Hospital for the year 1907. During the twelve months 3560 patients were admitted, and, so far as the daily average number of patients treated is concerned, the year was a record one. This number was 340, the nearest figure to which in the past ten years was 321 for the year 1904. The year moreover was remarkable for the extraordinarily small number of Enteric cases treated, for the remarkably small death-rate from Diphtheria, the lowest we have yet recorded, and for our first acquaintance with Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in its epidemic form.

As was to be expected with such high numbers considerable strain was put upon the Nursing Staff. Some of the wards were exceptionally heavy, the frequent use of hot baths for the patients, for instance, in the Cerebro-Spinal wards making the work of the Nurses particularly arduous. The high mortality, moreover, both in these wards and in the Phthisis pavilion, is in itself an extra tax upon those engaged in nursing, the results of much hard work being extremely disheartening. I am, however, glad to be able to report that the Nurses worked excellently, and that the arrangements made by the Matron, when our numbers were highest, were most satisfactory.

As usual, some of the Nurses contracted the infections to which their duties exposed them.

2 Nurses contracted Enteric Fever.			
5	"	"	Scarlet "
2	"	"	Measles
1	"	"	German Measles
2	"	"	Diphtheria

All fortunately made good recoveries. As was also the case last year, no Maids or other members of the Domestic Staff contracted any infectious disease. This fact goes far to prove that infection is not much carried from the wards by the Nurses, and the immunity in particular of the large number of young girls in the laundry is a proof of the thoroughness of the disinfection of the linen before it leaves the wards.

During the year courses of Lectures were delivered to the Nurses on "Elementary Anatomy and Physiology," "Hygiene," and "Infectious Diseases," by the Assistant Medical Officers and myself. The usual lectures on "Nursing" were also given by the Matron. This year we hope to add a short course on "Medicines," which will be given by our Lady Dispenser, and will, I feel sure, be of value to the Staff. Each course of lectures was followed by an Examination. The standard attained during the year was, in my opinion, the highest yet reached.

The usual classes were held for students by the Consulting Physicians, Dr Affleck and Dr James, and by myself. In all, 217 male students attended and were divided into 8 classes, of which 2 were taken by Dr Affleck, 1 by Dr James, and 5 by myself. I also held a class for women students, of whom 19 attended, and two post-graduate classes, qualifying for the Diploma of Public Health, which were attended by 17 medical men.

Dr Affleck's term of appointment having expired, he retired last year from the post of Consulting Physician, which he had held for eight years. During that time I have had the greatest assistance from him in difficult and anxious cases. He has always been ready to come to my help at any hour of the day or night, and a very large number of patients have benefited by his unwearied kindness and his constant attention. His departure is much regretted by the Staff and myself. We are, however, glad to welcome Dr James as his successor.

The figures in the appended Tables refer only to the cases admitted during the year, and do not include those patients who remained in Hospital on January 1st, 1907. I have thought it advisable this year to add a short note of the double infections which occurred during the year, and to give some explanation of what is sometimes, though I think erroneously, termed "Cross Infection."

The report of the work done in the Laboratory during the twelve months has been drawn up by Dr T. Lauder Thomson, who succeeded Dr Meikle as Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Bacteriologist in the early part of last year, and to whom I am much indebted for his excellent Bacteriological and Pathological work.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE B. KER, M.D.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases admitted to the Diphtheria Wards was 546. As usual a considerable proportion of these were not finally classed as instances of true Diphtheria. Sixty-seven were cases of Tonsillitis. In many of these the bacillus had been found present before admission, but our own bacteriological results were negative and the clinical appearances did not justify a diagnosis of Diphtheria. In 34 other cases the bacillus was found on admission to be present either in the throat or nose but no definite membrane could be recognised in either situation. These cases, as usual, I prefer to class as "Bacilli in Throat" or "Bacilli in Nose," and they are not included in the appended Table. Of other patients, the condition of whose throat had caused their notification and removal, 7 were Scarlatina and 2 Secondary Syphilis. Another group of cases had been confused with the laryngeal form of the disease, or Membranous Croup, and of these 11 suffered from Simple Laryngitis, and 3 from Broncho-pneumonia.

In all 419 cases were regarded as instances of true Diphtheria. In 305 the lesions were limited to the fauces and pharynx, in 15 the larynx was alone affected and in 6 the nose only suffered. Of the remainder 33 were faucial and nasal, 46 faucial and laryngeal, 7 faucial, nasal, and laryngeal, 4 laryngeal and nasal, and in 1 the lips alone were affected.

Thirty cases suffered from Post Diphtheritic Paralysis, a percentage incidence of 7.1, the palate, as usual, being the most frequent site, 19 patients having palatal paralysis either alone or in combination with other muscular paralyses.



The death-rate of the Diphtheria cases was lower than in the previous year, being only 4·29 per cent. Classified according to the situation of the disease, the mortality of the laryngeal cases was 11 per cent., while that of the cases in which the nose or nasopharynx was implicated was no less than 22 per cent., this variety of Diphtheria being, as usual, by far the most fatal.

The importance of early treatment with Antitoxin is well brought out by the following figures:—

Of 114 patients injected in the first 48 hours of their illness, only 2 or 1·7 per cent. died.

Of 201 patients injected on the 3rd and 4th days of their illness 10, or 4·9 per cent. died.

Of 71 patients injected on the 5th and 6th days of their illness 5, or 7·0 per cent., died.

Rashes, the result of serum injections, were observed in 56, or 13·3 per cent. of the cases.

TABLE XXX.

*Showing Age and Sex of Diphtheria Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	3	1	0	2	6
1—2	7	7	1	3	18
2—3	13	14	1	3	31
3—4	18	24	1	0	43
4—5	11	15	1	0	27
5—10	69	77	2	1	149
10—15	25	23	2	0	50
15—20	13	14	0	0	27
20—30	14	25	0	0	39
30—40	4	13	1	0	18
40—50	1	7	0	0	8
50—60	0	2	0	0	2
60—70	0	1	0	0	1
70—80	0	0	0	0	0
Totals -	178	223	9	9	419

Death-rate 4·29.

## LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.

Of the 419 cases of Diphtheria 72 suffered from the laryngeal form of the disease. Of these it was found necessary to subject 30, or considerably less than half, to operation. As is customary, Intubation was first performed, and if relief was not given, recourse was had to Tracheotomy. Of the Tracheotomies, three were performed previous to the admission of the patient. In one of these a secondary Intubation was practised to enable the patient to dispense with the Tracheotomy canula.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

Intubation only	-	-	18 recovered	4 died	Total 22
Intubation followed by Tracheotomy	0	„	3 „	„	... 3
Tracheotomy	-	-	4 „	1 „	... 5
Total operations			22 recovered	8 died	Total 30

The percentage mortality of all operations was 26·6 per cent.

The percentage mortality of all intubations was 28·0 per cent.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year 91 patients were sent in as Enteric Fever but of these only 69 proved to be instances of that disease. This number is far the smallest in my twelve years' experience of the Hospital, and for a town so large as Edinburgh is very remarkable. It would almost appear that Enteric, like Typhus Fever, will soon be stamped out in the City. The cases, finally diagnosed as other diseases, included 7 examples of Acute Lobar Pneumonia. An unusual admission was a patient who was ultimately found to be suffering from Kala-Azar.

Of the 69 patients who suffered from Enteric Fever 8 died, the percentage mortality being 11·5. Hæmorrhage occurred in 5 of the cases, its percentage occurrence being 7·2. Two patients perforated; in one of these, operation was performed, but without success. Relapses occurred in 10·1 per cent of the cases treated.

TABLE XXXI.

*Showing Age and Sex of Enteric Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—5	4	2	0	1	7
5—10	10	5	1	0	16
10—15	7	6	0	0	13
15—20	1	2	1	2	6
20—25	4	0	1	0	5
25—30	3	4	0	0	7
30—40	6	3	2	0	11
40—50	2	1	0	0	3
50 and over	0	1	0	0	1
Totals -	37	24	5	3	69

## SCARLET FEVER.

There were admitted to the Wards 1026 cases of this fever, and including a few who suffered from Scarlet Fever as well as the Infectious Disease for which they were notified, 1039 cases in all were under treatment. The type of disease, particularly in the autumn months, was exceptionally mild. Only 8 cases were classed as Toxic or Malignant, and 29 suffered from the Septic or Anginosa variety of the disease. The death-rate was considerably lower than in the previous year, only 2·3 per cent. of the cases terminating fatally.

The following were the principal complications and the percentage incidence of each:—

	Cases.	Percentage incidence.
Nephritis . . .	20	1·92
Arthritis . . .	37	3·56
Otorrhœa . . .	98	9·43
Rhinitis . . .	110	10·58
Adenitis . . .	87	8·37

TABLE XXXII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Scarlet Fever Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	5	3	1	4	13
1—2	12	15	1	0	28
2—3	28	17	2	1	48
3—4	41	45	1	2	89
4—5	46	52	2	0	100
5—10	207	262	2	4	475
10—15	76	92	1	2	171
15—20	13	28	0	0	41
20—30	16	33	0	0	49
30—40	5	14	0	0	19
40—50	2	3	1	0	6
Totals -	451	564	11	13	1039

Death-rate of Scarlet Fever, 2·3 per cent.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

During 1907 there were admitted to the Wards no less than 410 cases, notified as Whooping Cough. A large proportion proved to be suffering merely from bronchial catarrh and malnutrition, but 348 were finally classed as cases of Whooping Cough. Of these 40 died, the percentage mortality being 11·4, or practically the same as last year. The most frequent cause of death was, as usual, Broncho-Pneumonia, 31 of the fatal cases suffering from this complication, convulsions being the next most common cause of a fatal termination.

Broncho-Pneumonia occurred in 78 cases of which 31, or 39·7 per cent died. It was most fatal to infants and very young children, the percentage death-rate falling markedly after the fourth year of life. As usual, the patients were treated under open air conditions. 20 children suffered from Convulsions.

TABLE XXXIII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Whooping Cough Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	12	15	7	5	39
1—2	21	26	6	4	57
2—3	20	19	6	5	50
3—4	25	30	1	2	58
4—5	12	35	0	3	50
5—10	36	52	0	1	89
10—20	1	2	0	0	3
20—40	0	2	0	0	2
Totals -	127	181	20	20	348

Males	-	-	147	20	died, or 13·6 per cent.
Females	-	-	201	20	„ 9·9 „
Total cases	-	-	348	40	„ 11·4 „

### ERYSIPELAS.

There were admitted to the Wards 152 cases, of which 136 were found to be suffering from true Erysipelas. Of these 4 died, giving a mortality of 2·9 per cent. In 118 of the patients the disease was limited to the face and head. In 10 cases the extremities were alone affected. In the remaining 8 the inflammatory process spread practically all over the body. Twenty-two patients had suffered from previous attacks, four many times, one thrice, three twice, and the remainder once only. Relapses occurred in twelve cases.



TABLE XXXIV.

*Showing Age and Sex of Erysipelas Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—5	2	0	0	0	2
5—10	1	2	0	0	3
10—15	1	3	0	0	4
15—20	4	7	0	0	11
20—25	3	9	0	0	12
25—30	8	5	0	0	13
30—40	11	17	0	1	29
40—50	18	10	0	0	28
50—60	9	10	1	0	20
60—70	7	2	1	0	10
70—80	2	1	0	1	4
Totals -	66	66	2	2	136

Of 68 males, 2 died, or 2·9 per cent.

Of 68 females, 2 died, or 2·9 per cent.

Total death-rate, 2·9 per cent.

## MEASLES.

During the year 870 cases were sent in to Hospital, of which 827 were true Measles. The deaths numbered 36, or 4·35 per cent., and as usual, Broncho-Pneumonia was responsible for much of this death-rate, no less than 17 of the fatal cases suffering from this complication.

The following were the principal complications noted, with the incidence of each :—

	Cases.	Percentage. Incidence.
Broncho-Pneumonia . . . .	53	6·40
Laryngitis . . . . .	20	2·41
Otitis . . . . .	51	6·16
Adenitis . . . . .	22	2·66
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	46	5·68
Enteritis . . . . .	6	0·72

Of the 53 Broncho-Pneumonia cases, 17, or 32·07 per cent., died, a lower percentage than last year, and one which fairly represents the average mortality in the Hospital from this much dreaded complication.

TABLE XXXV.

*Showing Age and Sex of Measles Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	26	17	5	1	49
1—2	41	40	11	5	97
2—3	50	57	6	0	113
3—4	56	67	2	1	126
4—5	51	39	0	0	90
5—10	108	126	2	2	238
10—15	25	19	1	0	45
15—20	6	14	0	0	20
20—30	14	27	0	0	41
30—40	1	7	0	0	8
40—50	0	0	0	0	0
Totals -	378	413	27	9	827

#### GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA).

43 cases were admitted of this disease and none died. There were no complications.

TABLE XXXVI.

*Showing Age and Sex of German Measles Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—5	6	7	0	0	13
5—10	9	8	0	0	17
10—20	1	5	0	0	6
20—30	1	5	0	0	6
30—40	0	1	0	0	1
Totals -	17	26	0	0	43

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

During the year 122 cases notified as suffering from this disease were sent in to Hospital, and 17 others sent in for observation were also admitted to the wards. Finally 112 were classed as being undoubted instances of the fever. Of the remainder it is possible that 4 patients who recovered did in reality suffer from a modified attack of the disease, but in their case bacteriological proof was not forthcoming, and they are not included in the appended table. Twenty-four patients undoubtedly suffered from other conditions. Of these, 8 died of Tubercular Meningitis, 1 of Miliary Tuberculosis, 2 of Meningitis not tubercular in origin, and 1 of Cerebral Tumour; 3 were cases of Pneumonia, 1 of Hysteria, and in three others the symptoms appeared to depend on gastric derangement. Four cases were notified as "Spotted Fever" on the strength of skin rashes. One of these turned out to be a case of Typhus. Of the others, two were instances of simple Erythema, and the third suffered from Secondary Syphilis.

Of the 112 cases finally classed as Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 68 were males and 44 females. No less than 88 died, the mortality rate being 78·57 per cent. As regards the age of the patients it will be noticed that 49 or 43 per cent. were under 5 years of age, and 91 or 81 per cent. were under 20 years of age.

Fatal as the disease is, the rapidity with which it kills in many cases is still more striking. Twenty-two of our patients died within twenty-four hours of their admission to Hospital. Most of these had, of course, been ill for some days at home; but, nevertheless, if the day of disease on which the patient died is considered the results are sufficiently remarkable. Three patients succumbed within twenty-four hours of their first symptom, 1 on the second day of illness, 6 on the third, 9 on the fourth, 7 on the fifth, 6 on the sixth, and 5 on the seventh, that is to say, 37 in the first week of the fever. On the other hand, if the patient survives the first week, and still more, if he remains alive after the first fortnight the illness may be prolonged for many weeks, only too often to prove fatal in the end. One patient died on the 146th day of his illness, and seven of the fatal cases had been more than fifty days in Hospital. In these prolonged cases the emaciation, which is such a marked feature of the disease, becomes extreme, and the patient seems literally reduced to skin and bone.

With a view of studying so far as possible the Pathology of the fever, *post-mortem* examinations were made, with the consent of the relatives, on 34 cases. Even after two or three days' illness it was quite common to find that the brain and spinal cord were thickly plastered with purulent matter, and it is obvious that in a large number of cases the chances of the disease being influenced favourably by treatment must be very slight. We found that the relief given by drawing off the purulent fluid from the spinal cord by repeated lumbar punctures is as a rule only temporary. The headache and pain in the back, and the delirium so frequently present, are not much improved by treatment with drugs. Nothing gives so much relief as hot baths. After twenty minutes in a bath the patient often gets a restful sleep for several hours, and it was quite common to hear the children crying for their baths, which were usually given three times in the twenty-four hours.

Various serums were employed during the year. Unfortunately none of them gave satisfactory results, until Dr Simon Flexner of New York was kind enough to send me a supply of an antitoxin prepared by Dr Jobling and himself. This preparation was successful enough in a limited number of cases to encourage me to continue its use in the present year. I may say that recently our results, though not so striking as those obtained at Belfast with the same serum, have been extremely encouraging.

TABLE XXXVII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	0	1	10	5	16
1—2	1	0	5	4	10
2—3	2	4	5	1	12
3—4	0	1	3	1	5
4—5	2	0	2	2	6
5—10	1	0	8	8	17
10—15	2	2	6	4	14
15—20	3	2	4	2	11
20—30	2	0	7	2	11
30—40	0	0	2	2	4
40—50	1	0	1	2	4
50—60	0	0	1	1	2
Totals -	14	10	54	34	112

Death-rate 78·57

#### CO-EXISTENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND CROSS INFECTION, SO-CALLED.

It has been made a reproach against Fever Hospitals that the patients admitted to them too often contract a disease other than that from which they originally suffered. The real causes of this are, I think, very imperfectly understood, the popular impression being that infection is carried by the staff from one ward to another. Such an occurrence is in my experience extremely rare, the cause of the second infection being in the vast majority of cases imported into the ward from outside the hospital altogether, being brought in by other patients in one of the following ways:—



In the first place, infection may be imported by a case being wrongly diagnosed by the outside doctor, and presenting at the time of admission no symptoms by which its true nature can be recognised. Thus a case which is in reality Scarlet Fever may be labelled Diphtheria, and on admission, no rash being visible and no desquamation having commenced, its true nature may be quite unrecognisable. No less than seven such cases were sent in as Diphtheria last year. Most of them were suspicious enough to be promptly isolated, but one or two lay in the wards till desquamation was visible.

Secondly, a patient may suffer at the same moment from two diseases, let us say, for instance, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, only one of which is recognised. The Diphtheria, for example, may be very obvious, and on the other hand the scarlet rash may have disappeared before the medical attendant has been called in. Here again the true nature of the case is often not recognised till desquamation commences, and before that occurs other Diphtheria patients may have contracted the infection of Scarlet Fever.

Thirdly, a patient may be admitted in the acute stage of one disease, and at the same time be in the incubation, or latent, stage of another. This latent stage, as is well known, presents no symptoms at all. A case of Scarlet Fever may be admitted. Before his admission he has been also exposed to the infection of, let us say, Chickenpox or Measles, both diseases in which the incubation period is long. Five or six days, or even a fortnight, after admission the second disease develops, and infection is often spread to others before the patient can be isolated.

Lastly, and, as I believe, very rarely the infection can be carried by the Staff. Every precaution is taken to avoid this contingency.

A list of the double infections of last year will give some idea of the difficulties with which we have to contend.

(I.) Seven cases notified as Diphtheria were in reality Scarlet Fever.

Two	„	Measles	„	„
Many	„	„	„	German Measles.
Two	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Diphtheria.

(II.) Two cases admitted with Diphtheria had Concurrent Scarlet Fever.

Two	„	Diphtheria	„	Concurrent Whooping-Cough.
Fourteen	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Concurrent Diphtheria.
Six	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Concurrent Measles.
Twelve	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Concurrent Chickenpox.
Three	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Concurrent Whooping-Cough.
Two	„	Enteric Fever	„	Concurrent Scarlet Fever.
Two	„	Measles	„	Concurrent Scarlet Fever.
One	„	Measles	„	Concurrent Chickenpox.
One	„	Measles	„	Concurrent Diphtheria.
Thirteen	„	Measles	„	Concurrent Whooping-Cough.
Four	„	Whooping-Cough	„	had Concurrent Chickenpox.
Two	„	Whooping-Cough	„	had Concurrent Diphtheria.

(III.) Two cases of Diphtheria came in incubating Scarlet Fever.

Three	„	Diphtheria	„	Measles.
Two	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Measles.
Two	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Diphtheria.
Three	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Chickenpox.
Two	„	Measles	„	Scarlet Fever.*
One	„	Whooping-Cough	„	Measles.
Five	„	Whooping-Cough	„	Chickenpox.

\* In both these cases there was some doubt whether the patients brought in the disease or whether it was contracted in Hospital. In both the Scarlet Fever developed on the fifth day after admission, or well within the incubation period limits. There had been no Scarlet Fever in the Measles Wards at the time. On the other hand, the outside infection could not be traced.

Now, it is easy to see that with all this variety of imported infection there is a very fair chance of children taking other diseases. Of course, in the great majority of cases in the first and second groups the condition was recognised or suspected on admission, and the case isolated. Occasionally, however, the symptoms were not sufficiently marked to arouse suspicion. In the third group it was obviously impossible to recognise the second disease till it developed, and by that time the patient had become a centre of infection. The results, then, of this introduction of infection are as follows:—

Four cases of Diphtheria took Scarlet Fever.

Two	„	„	„	Measles.
Six	„	Scarlet Fever	„	Measles.
Four	„	„	„	Diphtheria.
Five	„	„	„	Whooping-cough.
Four	„	„	„	Chicken-pox.
Three	„	Measles	„	Scarlet Fever.
One case of	„	„	„	German measles.
One	„	Whooping-cough	„	took Diphtheria.

That is to say, 30 patients out of 3560, or 0·84 per cent., took some other disease than that with which they were admitted. This, though much to be regretted, is not a very high proportion, and would probably compare favourably with many Schools and Children's Hospitals, where large numbers of children, coming from all parts of the city, are congregated together. The fact, indeed, that the Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital suffers in this way just as does the City Hospital goes far to prove that infection is imported, and that it is unnecessary to assume that it is carried by officials from ward to ward. Indeed, with the exception of three out of the thirty cases, I could identify the source of infection, and trace it to one of the modes described above in every instance.

#### PHTHISIS.

During the year 130 patients were admitted to the Phthisis Wards. Of these, at the date of writing 81 are dead, the death-rate being 62·3 per cent. as against 46·15 per cent. last year. This mortality rate is satisfactory in so far that it proves that the class of patients admitted during the year approximates more nearly to that for which the Wards are intended than was the case in the previous twelve months. It is, of course, inevitable that a certain proportion of the patients admitted will always show considerable improvement under the

favourable conditions in which they are placed, and in several cases this improvement has been marked enough to lead us to hope that the patients concerned may not only resume their ordinary work, but also have a prospect of many years of useful life. For the most part, however, the patients discharged from Hospital, though very much benefited by their stay, and no longer actively infectious to others, must be considered as very liable to relapse at a comparatively early date.

As was the case last year some patients arrived in a practically dying condition, and no less than 6 succumbed within a week of their admission. Sixteen others died within a month of their arrival to Hospital. The removal of these cases then, can have had but little effect on the public health of the city, although the sufferers had all the advantages and comforts of hospital treatment during the last weeks of their life. But it may be claimed that much good must have resulted from the removal of the remaining 59 patients who ultimately died, some of them after many months' residence in Hospital. Each of these patients, if left at home, would have been a dangerous focus of infection. The sputum of the great majority was very copious in amount, and loaded with the germs of tubercle. And also the temporary isolation of the 46 patients who were discharged, as "improved," can hardly have failed to limit to some extent the amount of infectious material disseminated over the City. These patients were, moreover, in some degree educated as to the necessity of avoiding indiscriminate spitting and the importance of destroying their sputum.

I append Tables showing the age and sex of the patients admitted during the year, following up the history of the cases to the moment of writing, that is to say about three months from the last admission. It will be noted how few remain after that interval. The second Table shows the time which elapsed before death occurred in the fatal cases.

The average daily number of patients treated in the Wards was 38, and the cost per bed was £20, 13s. 8d. for food, or 1s. 1½d. per day, which is 1½d. cheaper than last year. The Wards will, doubtless, always be expensive to feed, owing to the capricious appetite of the patients, and the necessity for a liberal diet.

TABLE XXXVIII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Phthisis Patients.*

Age Period.	Admitted.		Died.		Discharged.		Remaining 13th April 1908.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—10	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
10—20	6	11	4	9	2	2	0	0
20—30	19	17	12	13	5	3	1	2
30—40	20	15	12	8	8	7	0	0
40—50	16	12	9	7	6	5	1	0
50—60	7	1	2	1	5	0	0	0
60—70	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals -	72	58	42	39	27	18	2	2

TABLE XXXIX.

Phthisis Deaths.					No. of Cases.
Within 1 week of admission	...	...			6
More than 1 week but within	1 month	...			16
„ month	„	2 months			12
„ 2 months	„	3	„	...	17
„ 3	„	„	4	„	12
„ 4	„	„	6	„	7
„ 6	„	„	9	„	8
„ 9	„	„	12	„	3
Total Deaths	...	...	...		81



TABLE XL.

*Showing Analysis of the Deaths occurring in the City Fever Hospital during 1907.*

Diseases.	Died within					Totals.
	24 hours.	48 hours.	7 days.	14 days.	After 14 days.	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis - -	22	9	20	8	27	86
Pulmonary Phthisis - - -	1	...	5	6	62	74
Whooping Cough - - -	5	2	6	9	18	40
Measles - - - -	7	4	10	5	5	31
Scarlet Fever - - - -	3	3	4	8	5	23
Diphtheria - - - -	2	5	9	3	2	21
Typhoid Fever - - - -	...	...	1	4	3	8
Tubercular Meningitis - -	...	1	4	2	1	8
General Tuberculosis - - -	3	...	...	2	...	5
Erysipelas - - - -	1	...	2	1	1	5
Meningitis - - - -	1	2	...	...	1	4
Broncho-Pneumonia - - -	...	...	2	1	...	3
Septicæmia - - - -	...	...	2	1	...	3
Pneumonia - - - -	...	...	1	1	1	3
Puerperal Fever - - - -	...	...	1	1	...	2
Influenza - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Tumour - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diabetes, Carbuncle - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tubercular Peritonitis - -	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fibroid Phthisis - - -	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature Birth - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals - - -	46	26	70	54	126	322

## LABORATORY REPORT.

During the year 1907 the total number of examinations made in the Laboratory was 3666, being 480 less than last year. This was mainly due to the smaller number of Diphtheria patients and to the fewer cases of Diphtheria in the Scarlet Fever and Measles Wards. As in previous years all sterile swabs and culture media used were prepared in the Laboratory.

## DIPHTHERIA.

546 cases were admitted to the Diphtheria wards. 111 or 20·3 per cent. did not show the presence of Diphtheria bacilli. 35 of the cases which were bacteriologically positive had no clinical symptoms, while in 20 cases which were clinically positive, no bacilli could be found. These cases were examined several times before being finally counted negative. 1487 examinations were made on Convalescents, and two consecutive negative results were got in nearly every case before discharge.

## TYPHOID.

199 examinations were made with blood from the cases admitted to the Typhoid wards. Repeated examinations were made before certain cases were considered negative. The blood of a positive case, together with a healthy blood was always examined with each new case. Each specimen was examined in dilutions of 1:30 and 1:60.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

149 specimens of sputum were examined. 106 were found to be positive and 43 negative.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

175 specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid were examined for the *diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis*. 129 were found positive and 46 negative. In two of the positive cases tubercle bacilli were also found in the fluid.

TABLE XLI.

*Examinations for Diphtheria on Cases in the Diphtheria Wards.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Direct examinations .	69	47	50	41	46	68	59	43	36	46	56	36	597
Cultures—on admission .	82	51	60	53	54	72	69	53	44	54	72	45	709
Number of cases . .	59	44	48	34	38	64	61	33	34	44	58	29	546
Positive . . .	49	41	33	29	30	60	53	23	27	29	41	20	435 111
Negative . . .	10	3	15	5	8	4	8	10	7	15	17	9	
Cultures on Convalescents .	234	148	132	87	93	97	185	102	45	104	124	136	1487
Totals .	385	246	242	181	193	237	313	198	125	204	252	217	2793

TABLE XLII.

*Examinations for Diphtheria on Scarlet-Diphtheria Cases, on Suspected, and on Convalescent Cases in the Scarlet and Measles Wards.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total examinations . . .	26	24	26	51	35	28	16	36	17	14	38	39	350
Number of positive results	4	2	0	6	11	9	4	6	2	2	4	3	53

TABLE XLIII.

*Examinations of Blood for Typhoid Fever.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of examinations . . .	15	7	9	17	12	6	16	31	20	23	21	22	199
Positive . . . . .	10	5	4	7	6	4	9	17	10	16	11	9	108
Negative . . . . .	5	2	5	10	6	2	7	14	10	7	10	13	91

TABLE XLIV.

*Examinations of Specimens of Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of examinations . . .	14	10	17	11	19	4	7	9	16	10	22	10	149
Positive . . . . .	11	8	13	7	16	4	6	5	9	8	14	5	106
Negative . . . . .	3	2	4	4	3	...	1	4	7	2	8	5	43

TABLE XLV.

*Examinations of Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of examinations . . .	...	4	15	27	25	28	15	23	5	17	5	11	175
Positive . . . . .	...	4	14	23	14	23	11	14	3	13	3	7	129
Negative . . . . .	...	...	1	4	11	5	4	9	2	4	2	4	46

The following Table shows the cost per occupied bed per annum, together with the average number of beds occupied during 1907, and each of the ten preceding years:—

Years.	Cost of Food (including Staff).	Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cost of Occupied Bed per annum.	Daily average Number of Occupied Beds.
1907	£23 14 5¼	£42 3 11½	£65 18 4¾	340
1906	22 11 10	43 18 1	66 9 11	291
1905	22 1 6	44 9 9	66 11 3	282
1904	19 1 5	35 11 10	54 13 3	321
1903	17 10 2	27 9 0	44 19 2	305
1902	23 4 3	42 12 0	65 16 3	211
1901	24 4 2	42 6 7	66 10 9	220
1900	23 3 0	38 7 2	61 10 2	223
1899	26 14 11	47 16 9	74 11 8	197
1898	17 8 1	31 10 10	48 18 11	295
1897	17 8 3	26 2 1	43 10 4	314

31,248 gallons of Milk were used in the Hospital, or an average of 85 gallons per day, equal to 2 pints per head per day of the daily average number of patients.

The total cost of stimulants for the year amounted to £51, 6s. 7d., as against £76, 11s. 5d. in 1906, and was expended as follows:—

Diphtheria . . . . .	£22 5 8
Typhoid . . . . .	6 2 5
Measles . . . . .	3 9 10
Erysipelas . . . . .	4 5 0
Whooping Cough . . . . .	4 10 0
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	5 5 2
Phthisis . . . . .	2 8 7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis . . . . .	2 18 2
Other Diseases . . . . .	0 1 9
	<hr/>
	£51 6 7

The cost of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum during the year amounted to £252 12s. 4d.

The amount of Coal consumed for heating purposes during the year was as follows:—

502 tons Household Coal.  
4524 „ Steam „

Total 5026 tons of fuel, or about 96 tons per week, costing £2278, 19s. 8d., as against 4550 tons, costing £1978, 11s. 10d., for the year 1906.



## CONVALESCENT HOME, CAMPIE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH.

During the year 290 convalescent patients, or 7·7 per cent. of the total patients treated in the City Hospital, enjoyed the benefits of the Home.

This makes a total of 7087 persons who have had the advantage of residence in Campie House since its opening in May 1889.

TABLE XLVI.

*Return of Patients received at the Convalescent Home during the Year ending  
31st December 1907.*

Disease.	Remained 31st December 1906.			Year 1907.			Remaining 31st December 1907.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Typhus . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing, and Continued Fever . .	2	1	3	37	37	...	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . .	4	...	4	48	50	...	1	1	2
Smallpox . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . .	...	6	6	178	180	...	3	1	4
Erysipelas . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Measles . . .	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases . . .	1	...	1	16	17	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	7	7	14	290	295	...	6	3	9

## REPORT ON WORKSHOPS.

**Cleanliness.**—The walls and ceilings of 154 workshops were found dirty, and the request to have these limewashed has been complied with in every case without recourse to statutory proceedings. Collections of refuse, under tailors' boards and in similar recesses, were found in 28 premises, while 48 occupiers were warned regarding the dirty condition of the sanitary conveniences provided for their employees.

**Sanitary Accommodation.**—To meet the necessity for additional accommodation where this was inadequate, 9 conveniences have been introduced during the year, and improvements or renewals were effected in 25 cases where the existing apparatus was defective.

The occupiers of two workshops were instructed to see that conveniences on their premises were reserved for the use of the sex for which they were provided.

**Ventilation.**—The ventilation of 14 workshops was unsatisfactory. 12 of these have been improved, while 2 are in process of alteration.

**Drainage of Floors.**—The wash-house floors of 4 laundries were defective and permitted water to collect. The proprietors of these premises were communicated with, and the necessary repairs have been carried out as a result.

**Overcrowding.**—Three cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year, involving two dressmaking establishments and one tailor's workshop. On the employers' attention being called to the matter, a remedy was promptly effected in every case, and provision has been made against any recurrence.

**Abstracts.**—The occupiers of 16 of the workshops visited had neglected to affix on the walls of their premises the prescribed Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, and in accordance with Section 133 these irregularities were communicated to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

**Complaints.**—41 complaints reached the department during the year concerning insanitary conditions in or about workshops, 26 being received from the public and 15 from the Factory Department. Where these were confirmed the necessary steps have been taken to bring about improvements.

**Outworkers.**—Lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers in specified trades are required from employers twice in each year, viz., in February and August. 30 employers furnished such lists on both occasions, while 8 only sent a list once. The names so communicated numbered 117, of which 13 were resident outwith the city, while 8 were added on information supplied by other Local Authorities.

These were all visited during the year and found satisfactory, with the exception of a tailor's workshop, which was slightly overcrowded.

**New Premises.**—Advice was asked by prospective tenants regarding the suitability of 17 premises which were proposed as workshops for various trades. Only 7 of these were found to be quite satisfactory, while in connection with 4 others it was found practicable to introduce such alterations as rendered the premises suitable.

TABLE XLVII.

*Showing the visits paid to Workshops and the improvements effected.*

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	TOTAL.
Number of Visits paid	108	52	47	78	103	40	91	28	68	99	158	269	61	186	125	44	1557
Premises found dirty, and subsequently limewashed	17	5	2	7	9	3	5	4	5	6	15	23	11	19	17	6	154
Premises where accumulations of refuse, etc., were found	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	1	2	...	12	1	1	...	...	28
Sanitary Conveniences foul or neglected	3	2	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	4	5	12	1	6	6	1	48
Choked Water-closets, Sinks, etc., cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	6
Additional Water-closets provided	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	9
Water-closets improved or apparatus renewed	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	3	...	25
Ventilation of Workshops improved	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	12
Lighting facilities increased	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
Ceilings and plaster of Workshops repaired	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Floors of Laundries drained or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Gas and Oil Stoves causing smell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premises vacated as unsuitable	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Workshops without Abstract reported to H.M. Inspector	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	2	2	16



*Showing the Trades, the number of Workshops, and the number of Persons employed.*

[illegible]





## REPORT ON BAKEHOUSES.

A further reduction in the number of bakehouses has occurred in the past year, the figures having fallen in that time from 180 to 168.

Reference to the accompanying table shows that 7 bakehouses were added to the register; 5 became factories on the introduction of mechanical power, and no less than 14 are returned as closed. Of the latter number the premises were vacated in one case owing to a difficulty in meeting the regulations; 4 others were branch establishments discontinued; 3 businesses were transferred to other premises, and 6 were wound up.

**Limewashing.**—Complaint was made to the occupiers in 38 instances regarding limewashing, and while this was generally due to the overstepping of the prescribed period, there was still a tendency to omit certain portions of the premises.

**Sanitary Accommodation.**—Defective sanitary conveniences have been repaired or renewed in 10 bakehouses, and the conditions prevailing in this respect may be considered satisfactory.

**Cleanliness.**—That there is need for constant supervision is evidenced by the fact that 41 offences are recorded in connection with the cleaning of floors etc., and that 5 occupiers had their attention directed to the storage of food material near to W.C.s. It was found that animals were being kept in two bakehouses, and this practice was at once discontinued. One occupier was warned against drying the family washing in the bakehouse.

**Underground Bakehouses.**—No applications have been put forward during the year to have any additional places certified, nor is it likely that the number of places already certified will be added to in the future.

*Shoring the distribution of Workshop Bakehouses throughout the City, the visits paid, and their results.*

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	Total.
On Register at beginning of year	7	6	5	11	9	3	3	1	4	12	11	13	7	9	11	8	120
	2	8	5	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	4	8	2	4	9	1	60
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Closed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Removed from Register, on becoming Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
On Register at end of year	7	6	5	11	7	3	3	...	3	10	10	13	7	8	11	8	112
	1	8	5	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	6	2	4	9	1	56
Number of Visits paid	37	60	30	40	48	26	15	16	23	42	49	106	34	51	69	27	673
Linewashing overdue or not satisfactory	2	6	...	4	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	4	3	4	6	2	38
Floors dirty, or refuse allowed to accumulate	4	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	4	3	3	2	41
Failing to keep Tables, etc., clean	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water-closets in dirty condition	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6
Water-closets improved or renewed	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	10
Sinks in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks improved or renewed	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Defective Floors, Walls, and Ceilings repaired	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	12
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5
Defective drainage repaired	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Oven Flues remedied	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Storing Food Stuffs in proximity of W.C.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5

## VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF DAIRY COWS.

During the past year nine of the older byre premises were closed, and the number of cows inside the City was thus reduced from 2944 to 2765, a reduction of 179. As time goes on the number of byres will probably be still further reduced, and thus the City will become more and more dependent on supplies of milk from the country.

2070 visits were paid to byre premises within the City during the year. During these visits each cow is examined separately, and the cleanliness of the cows and of their surroundings is strictly investigated. Many of the cows, when newly bought, suffer from parasitic skin disease; these are ordered to be cleaned at once. The udder of each cow is carefully examined, and when any abnormality exists, a sample of the milk is taken for bacterioscopic examination.

Tuberculosis is the disease most prevalent in all dairy cows, and is perhaps the most important as regards public health. This disease has received your Inspector's special attention. Twenty-nine cows were found suffering from this disease, and their removal was at once demanded. In nine of these cases the udder was diseased, and tubercle bacilli were found in the milk.

On two occasions tuberculous cows from England were discovered in the Cattle Market exposed for sale. They were immediately ordered away, and they were taken back to England.

The Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891, gives power to remove cows from byre premises, but gives no control as to where they may be sent. This is an anomaly which should be at once remedied, as experience has shown that cows removed from city byres have sometimes been sent to distant farms in the country where inspection is less rigid.

In the year 1891 when the cows in Edinburgh were being killed under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Order, 20 per cent. were found on post-mortem examination to be affected with Tuberculosis. During the recent outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth disease when all the cows in five dairy premises were slaughtered, a careful post-mortem examination showed that only 5 per cent were affected. This is a great improvement upon seventeen years ago. No doubt the prompt orders for the removal of diseased animals makes dairymen more careful in selecting healthy animals.

There was an outbreak of Anthrax in which one animal died of the disease. Disinfection was carried out and the disease did not spread.

Four visits were paid to dairy premises under section 60 of the Public Health Act on account of outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but in no case was it found necessary to stop the milk supply.



Several visits were paid to byre premises beyond the city boundary, and in one of these a cow was detected with tubercle in the udder, the milk from which contained large numbers of tubercle bacilli. The removal of this cow was immediately ordered, and she was sent to the knackery.

The following tables will indicate the work done during the year:—

*Bacterioscopic Examinations.*

Expectorate.	.	.	.	.	54 specimens.
Milk	.	.	.	.	64 „
Blood for Anthrax	.	.	.	.	1 „
Total	.	.	.	.	119 „

*Of the Tuberculous Cows ordered to be removed from byres Tubercle bacilli were found—*

In the expectorate in	.	.	.	.	.	19 cases.
In the milk in	.	.	.	.	.	9 „
Clinically Tuberculous, but in which no expectorate could be obtained and no bacilli were found in the milk	.	.	.	.	.	7 „

*Cows ordered to be removed from byres under the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891.*

Tuberculosis	.	.	.	.	.	29 Cows.
Septicæmia	.	.	.	.	.	2 „
Pneumonia	.	.	.	.	.	1 „
Dropsy	.	.	.	.	.	1 „
Johne's Disease	.	.	.	.	.	1 „
Total	.	.	.	.	.	34 „

*Disposal of Cows which were ordered to be removed, as far as information in regard to their destination was obtainable.*

Edinburgh Slaughter-house	.	.	.	.	.	10 Cows.
Leith	.	.	.	.	.	10 „
Lanark	.	.	.	.	.	1 „
England	.	.	.	.	.	4 „
Knackery	.	.	.	.	.	9 „
Total	.	.	.	.	.	34 „

JOHN RIDDOCH, M.R.C.V.S.,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*